

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Small is...
Vickers, a giant of the past, comes to terms with a more modest future
... beautiful
New life for the handsome embassies that changing and violent times have left empty
Brothers...
Unions and management at BL get together to discuss the mole sackings. David Felton reports
... in law



The Times Profile: Lord Goodman of the City of Westminster
Spun...
Report from Lord's and Canterbury on cricket's NatWest semi-finals
... gold
Books page: Byron Rogers on Bendor, the Golden Duke of Westminster

The dollar falls by 1.5 cents

The dollar fell 1.5 cents against the pound to 1.5060 as speculators abandoned the American currency. Its sharp drop against that and other currencies came after hopes of higher US interest rates receded. The 30-share index opened at a new peak of 735.2 but closed unchanged at 732.8
Page 12, 13

Man on Ulster deaths charge

Gerard Steenson, aged 25, of Dunlavy Street, Falls Road, Belfast, was charged last night with the murder of three members of the Ulster Defence Regiment, two policemen and a member of the Territorial Army.

Nkomo home

Mr Joshua Nkomo, the opposition Zimbabwe leader, returned home from exile to a quiet welcome. He parried questions on the sensitive Matabeleland issue
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Air challenge

British Airways is to challenge in the High Court a decision allowing British Midland Airways to compete with its Heathrow-Belfast shuttle service
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Medical check

The British Medical Association is holding an inquiry into alternative therapies, including faith healing and herbalism. A working party will report on their values.
Page 3

Sun shines on

It rained yesterday in Wales and the North of England, but the Meteorological Office dismissed the idea that the long hot summer was about to break.
Hearwave boom, page 3
Forecast, back page

Murder vow

A South African appeal court has been given an affidavit from the father of Mrs Maureen Smith, sentenced to die for her husband's murder, that he would have killed the man himself
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Irish victory

Carleton, the Irish challenger, ridden by Pat Eddery, won the Benson and Hedges Gold Cup at York, beating Hot Touch and John French
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Letters: On World Council of Churches, from the Rev P. H. Oestreicher, and the Ven F. H. House; cost of motorways, from Mr R. D. Harrison
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Nkomo, one-party state surrender; Hungary, a triumph for neo-capitalism; Jack Bruce-Gardner's candidates for spending cuts
Spectrum: Mayor Koch of New York; Wednesday: Coping with cancer; Alan Franks and the pocket money problem.
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Mr Leavelle G. Carpenter, His Honour Judge Chavasse

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Steel 'will resign' if he loses right to veto manifesto

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr David Steel is expected by his close colleagues to resign the Liberal leadership if the party assembly votes next month to take away his right of veto over the contents of the general election manifesto.

Mr Steel, said to be improving by the day after suffering from depression brought on by a viral infection, plans to take no part in the assembly debate on the manifesto and other proposed changes to the Liberal constitution which are seen as further challenges to his authority. He has not even decided whether to attend that debate.

But Mr Steel's friends are in no doubt that he would find it impossible to carry on if the move by grassroots activists to remove his manifesto veto were successful.

Daventry Liberal Association, backed by the National League of Young Liberals and a grassroots organization called Campaign 83, have tabled a motion seeking to delete from the party constitution a clause in "Section K9" which says: "The Leader of the party shall have final authority over the content of the manifesto."

It springs from dissatisfaction among activists over the way Mr Steel drew up the joint general election manifesto with the Social Democratic Party, and the alleged failure of the manifesto to reflect party policy on defence, local government and blood sports.

They were particularly upset that it failed to make a commitment to ban deployment of cruise missiles. The Liberal assembly two years ago voted to support a ban.

Mr Steel does not oppose a proposal by three MPs, Mr Cyril Smith, Mr David Alton, and Mr Simon Hughes, for the election of deputy leader.



Mr Steel: His authority challenged.

although he is against their proposals for the election of a chief whip and a chairman of the parliamentary party, and the activists' other proposal to remove his overall control over political broadcasts.

But he has made clear to his friends that he regards most serious of all the threat to his authority over the manifesto. He has said that he would not be prepared as leader, and therefore the spearhead of the national campaign, to advocate policies to which he was totally opposed, and that if the Liberals took away his manifesto authority they would risk going down the path which had led the Labour Party to its present position, with Labour leaders at the election betraying a lack of conviction about the policies they were putting over.

It is clear that Mr Steel has the backing of most MPs over his opposition to the manifesto proposal, although Mr Hughes, MP for Southwark and Bermondsey, said last night that he supported the removal of the veto.

He acknowledged that the plan could pose difficulties for a leader, but felt that these could be got over if the procedures for drawing up the manifesto were improved by making it a continuous process in which differences could be ironed out.

As a Liberal Party survey on the Alliance's performance in the election was published, indicating that the great majority of Liberal associations backed it and that a merger between the two parties is already effectively taking place in some constituencies, SDP activists moved yesterday to support their leader, Dr David Owen, in his opposition to early moves to a merger.

Members of the Council for Social Democracy have tabled a motion for the debate at the Salford conference next month on the party's future which sets out to emphasize the separate identity of the SDP.

This will be taken with another motion put forward by the former MP, Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler, which effectively rules out a merger by calling for closer links between the parties "within the present party constitutions".

Mr Stuart Bayliss, one of the tablers of the former motion, said yesterday: "We believe that the so-called merger debate is a secondary one. First and foremost the SDP must publicly express its own identity so that people know what we stand for - like support of the social and welfare services, efficiency in the public sector, profitability in the private sector and partnership in industry between management and workforce."

The moves reflect the opposition among SDP activists to the growing pressure from the Liberals for the joint selection of parliamentary candidates.

Leader race like 'beauty contest'

By Our Political Reporter

Mr Peter Shore, a contender for the Labour leadership, said yesterday that unless the party changed its policies and its style it would need a miracle to win power at the next general election.

Mr Shore, who is considered to be running well behind Mr Neil Kinnock and Mr Roy Hattersley in the contest, said that too many trade unions had approached the leadership campaign "with an almost frivolous disregard of what is at stake - as though we were engaged in a political beauty contest".

The Shadow Chancellor's remarks, addressed to the executive council of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation in London, were clearly directed, although he did not name him, against Mr Kinnock, who has said far less about the need for the party to change its policies than either Mr Shore, himself for Mr Hattersley.

Mr Shore said: "If the next leader fails to lead, if we fail to learn the lessons of the past four years, if we serve up the same policies with the same style and the same mismanagement of recent years, then we should need a miracle to win power again in 1987-88".

The fate of the Labour Party, of British industry and of the country could be crucially affected by the votes cast on October 2, he said.

Meanwhile, Mr Hattersley responded to suggestions that he might feel more at home in the Liberal-Social Democratic Party Alliance, by declaring in a BBC radio interview: "I am the public enemy number one of the Alliance."

He said the Alliance's constant attacks on him undermined the strength of his moderate stance and the threat it posed to the Alliance.

Bassett appeal, page 2

Maestro sales set six-month record

By Our Motoring Correspondent

The new Maestro car, the alleged target of left-wing infiltration at BL's Cowley plant, is proving so successful that dealers are forecasting a shortage later this month.

In spite of being one of the cars not supported by factory discounts and dealer bonuses, the Maestro has had a better initial six months than Vauxhall's outstandingly successful Cavalier.

The Cavalier was launched in September, 1981, and 25,400 were sold in its first six months. The Maestro appeared on March 1 this year and an estimated 49,000 will have been sold when its first six months ends on August 31. About 10,000 were registered in the first 10 days of August.

The Maestro has been averaging between 4 and 5 per cent of the market and is now in sixth place behind the Cavalier. Five per cent of the market is considered to be good for a model with a restricted engine range of only 1.3 and 1.6 litres appearing in hatchback form only at this stage.

The Cavalier is a much wider range, comprising both hatchback and saloon versions with engines up to two litres.

Mr Harold Musgrove, Austin Rover chairman, is confident that when the hatchback Maestro is joined in the spring by its bigger stablemate, the bigger LM11, it will do for the British company what the Cavalier did for Vauxhall.

The General Motors subsidiary doubled its market share in four years. Thanks to the Cavalier's seven per cent penetration, it expects to end 1983 holding 16 per cent and ready to challenge BL's position as No 2 with 20 per cent. Ford, the leader, has 30 per cent of the market.

The Maestro set a record for the highest number of registrations by a British car in its first month, when 8,233 were registered. The previous best was 7,107 by the Fiesta in February, 1977. But almost immediately Maestro production was stopped for three-and-a-half weeks by the so-called "washing up" strike. It cost the company 9,000 Maestros.

Admission of lying criticized by union

By David Felton and Clifford Webb

Transport union officials complained last night that their attempts to defend the 13 alleged left-wing infiltrators dismissed by BL had been made more difficult by one of them admitting that she had lied on her job application form.

Local officials of the Transport and General Workers Union and senior shop stewards meet managers at the Cowley plant near Oxford today to press the company to rescind the dismissal notices. A further two appeals against dismissal were rejected by the company yesterday, bringing the total rejected to 13.

Mr David Buckle, district secretary of the union, said last night that the news conference called by Miss Stephanie Grant had not "helped us in any way with the representations I shall be making on behalf of the 13. Indeed I think she has made it more difficult now."

On BBC radio, Mr Roger Rosewell, a former Marxist shopfloor organizer, said extreme left-wing groups will step up efforts to infiltrate key British companies when the economy starts to expand.



Mr Elliott: Visa trouble.

Briton sails into a bureaucratic squall

New York (AP) - An Englishman who sailed the Atlantic solo in his 20ft sloop, surviving food and fuel shortages and fighting high winds and waves, has had the wind knocked out of his sails by US Customs and Immigration officials. They say he entered the United States illegally.

Ginger Elliott, aged 42, who left his home in Poole, Dorset, on May 7, did not have a visa to visit the United States, when authorities found him on Monday at a pier at 64th Street and the East River, they seized his valid British passport and told him to appear in court tomorrow where he faces a deportation hearing.

Mr Elliott, an unemployed civil engineer, who said he went to America to set up an exchange programme between an English school and one in North Carolina, added that immigration officials told him the law which dispensed sailors from having a visa was changed seven months ago.

When Mr Elliott arrived a week ago at the island of Nantucket off Massachusetts, he was told Nantucket was not an official port of entry and he would have to go to Newport, Rhode Island, or New York City.

"Well, when I came up to Newport, there was a good northerly blowing, so I thought

was told he did not have proper clearances and would have to appear before a federal judge.

At about 5.30 pm on Monday, he said, he tried to sail to College Point, where he could get a free berth for his boat, but the tide was too strong and he tied up just north of the 61st Street heliport. City police launches went to detain Mr Elliott for federal officials.

Meanwhile, he was violating a city law which prohibits boats from docking in unauthorized locations. "I've found the people of the city friendly enough, but it's the officials who are always mucking it up", Mr Elliott complained, "but it's like that anywhere".

Fall of 39% in Brixton muggings

By Nicholas Timmins

Muggings in Brixton fell by 39 per cent in the first six months of this year, police said yesterday.

The reduction was part of an overall decline of 20 per cent in crimes of violence reported in the Lambeth police district as a whole.

Commander Alex Marnoch, head of "L" District police, said the police could only guess at the reasons for the decline in the crimes which had tended to rise steadily. But he attributed them to changes in police tactics and to greater cooperation and trust between the police and the public, and described the figures as "promising and hopeful".

Since January, he said, an extra 93 officers had been patrolling the streets in the district in line with the new strategy adopted by Sir Kenneth Newman, the commissioner for the Metropolitan Police.

The CTD street crime squad had been using targeting and surveillance techniques in cooperation with the intelligence unit set up at East Dulwich Police Station which had led to the arrest of "some very active robbers".

The figures show that robbery and other violent theft in Brixton - the category that covers muggings - fell from 801 in the first six months of last year to 489 in the equivalent period this year, a decline of 39 per cent.

The figures show that there was some displacement of street crime to Streatham which saw a 16 per cent increase in robbery and other violent theft and a 5 per cent rise in burglaries. But Commander Marnoch said the increase in Streatham was nowhere near the decline elsewhere.

"The level of crime is still far too high", he said, "but we are going in the right direction."

He said that in recent months "people have been increasingly willing to come forward and help the police. They will not put up with the degree of violent crime that existed before."

Older members of the community were taking a more responsible attitude, he said, contacts with young people had improved and the atmosphere around Raiton Road - Brixton's "front line" and the scene of the 1981 riots - was more relaxed.

Chad puts out peace feelers to Libya

By Our Foreign Staff

President Hissene Habré said yesterday that his Government has had contacts with Libya in search of a peaceful end to Chad's civil war, but he rejected talks with the Libyan-backed rebel leader, Mr Goukouni Oueddei.

"We have even knocked on Tripoli's door to try to find a peaceful solution," he told a press conference. He declined to elaborate and there was no indication where or at what level the contacts took place.

It was the first official reference to peace feelers towards Libya, which backs former president Goukouni and is blamed by Habré for reviving Chad's 17-year civil war.

Looking sombre and subdued, the blue-robed president said the military stalemate after the recent rebel counter-offensive was still holding in both the east and north.

Direct fighting between government and rebel forces has not been reported for the past three days, but Mr Habré claimed Libyan aircraft bombed Government positions at Oum-Chalouba and Kororo on Sunday.

According to diplomatic sources the rebels hold both these outposts but the Government has not confirmed their loss.

A report from Lagos suggests that Mr Goukouni has been missing since the end of last month.

Sources close to the Chadian opposition in the neighbouring Benin republic, said the former president disappeared at the end of June.

Mr Goukouni was in Faya-Largeau when Mr Habré's soldiers launched their successful counter-attack on July 30. He had gone there from the southern Libyan town of Sebha, the base of Libyan operations in Chad.

According to this version Mr Goukouni moved out just as Mr Habré's army launched its offensive.

In Paris, French concern over the country's deepening military commitment to Chad was underlined yesterday with publication of an opinion poll showing 53 per cent of French people disapproved of the sending of troops to Chad, compared with 28 per cent in favour.

Rag-tag army, page 5

Apology by US for aiding Barbie

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

The United States has apologized to France for helping Klaus Barbie, the "Butcher of Lyons", to evade French justice after the Second World War.

The apology coincides with the publication yesterday of a 220-page report into American complicity in the Barbie affair.

The report shows that Barbie worked as a paid informant between 1947 and 1951, and that US Army officers prevented his extradition to France by concealing knowledge of his whereabouts from the United States Government.

It also shows that the US Army arranged his subsequent flight to Bolivia where he lived for the next 33 years.

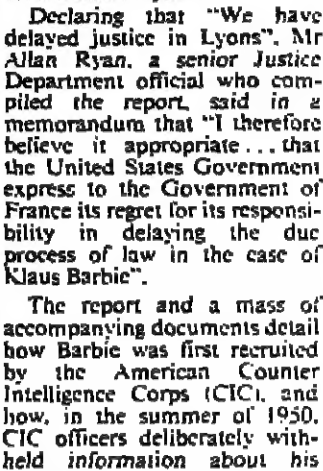
Declaring that "We have declared justice in Lyons", Mr Allan Ryan, a senior Justice Department official who compiled the report, said in a memorandum that "I therefore believe it appropriate... that the United States Government express to the Government of France its regret for its responsibility in delaying the due process of law in the case of Klaus Barbie".

The report and a mass of accompanying documents detail how Barbie was first recruited by the American Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC), and how, in the summer of 1950, CIC officers deliberately withheld information about his whereabouts to prevent his extradition to face trial on charges of war crimes. He lived in Bolivia as "Klaus Altmann" until his extradition to France last February.

The report also contains intriguing references to the intense rivalry which existed between American, British, and French intelligence services in occupied Germany during the immediate post-war era.

Barbie had originally offered himself as an informant to the British, who were said to be "very interested" in obtaining his services. However, Barbie turned to the Americans after allegedly being mistreated by the British following his arrest by them at the end of 1946.

One document shows that the



Klaus Barbie: Paid informant.

Continued on back page, col 8

Scientology officers expelled

By Clifford Longley

The Church of Scientology has excommunicated 12 members of its headquarters staff in Britain for misconduct, after an internal investigation prompted by the conviction and imprisonment of senior Scientologists in the United States. Several other staff in the Office of Guardians of the church in East Grinstead, Sussex, have been moved to other positions.

The expulsion of the 12 members has been recommended by Mrs Edith Buchele, the new external affairs director of the British church, after she uncovered what she described yesterday as "a complete mess."

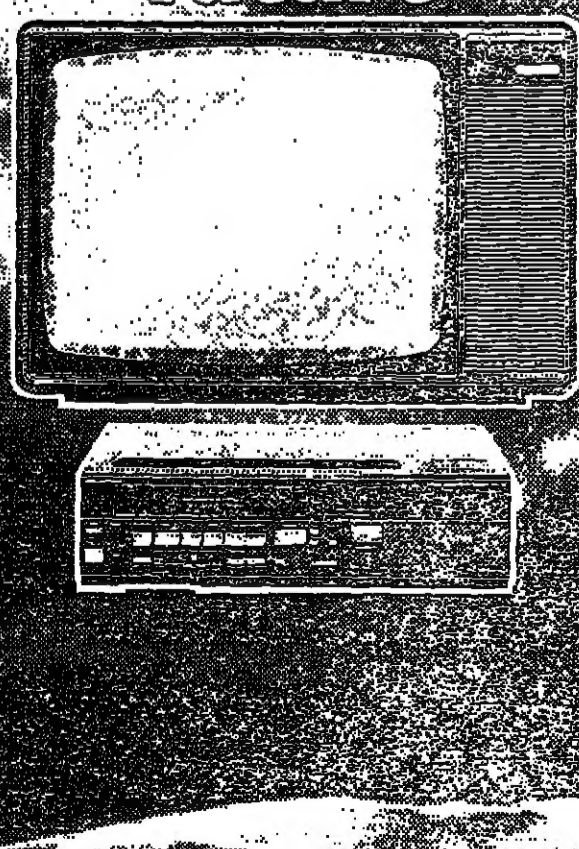
Charges against the 12 included the misuse of church funds to launch a series of libel actions, particularly against British newspapers, but also against Scotland Yard and the Department of Health and Social Security. One senior member of the staff of the Office of Guardians has falsely claimed to be a barrister.

The church's policy, as defined by its founder Mr Ron Hubbard, is to use legal means only as a last resort but above all "to live at peace with one's environment". Mrs Buchele said.

The office, which at one point had a staff of about forty, was closed earlier this year when the last expulsion happened. The international headquarters of the church has now been transferred from East Grinstead to Los Angeles.

A new open policy has been adopted by the church in Britain, which has hitherto been noted for its secrecy. Yesterday The Times was allowed free access to any part of the complex of church buildings at St Hill Manor, East Grinstead.

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Navy ships may be taken out of service

The Royal Navy may have to take a number of ships out of service because of shortage of manpower (our Defence Correspondent writes).

Among the possibilities under consideration are putting the carrier, *Hermes*, into mothballs, or alternatively taking two or more escort ships out of service.

The difficulty has arisen partly because of the experience of the Falklands conflict. More ships have been retained in service than were planned in Sir John Nott's defence review of June, 1981.

The projected cut in naval manpower of between 8,000 and 10,000 by 1986 will not be accomplished, but, nevertheless, a mismatch has arisen between the number of ships and the men available.

Radio-controlled storage heaters

The South of England Electricity Board said in Glasgow yesterday that it will conduct trials over the next 12 months on advanced signalling techniques for managing domestic supplies.

The Radio Teleswitching Project will involve installing switches in the premises of off-peak tariff consumers which can be operated remotely by signals superimposed on the BBC Radio 4 carrier frequency. That would allow the board to vary the times at which consumers take electricity for storage heaters.

'Police raid' complaint

Police are to investigate a complaint from Mr Frank Thomas, of Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, that 30 armed officers ordered his wife, Mrs Suzanne Thomas, who is pregnant, and his son aged two, to leave their home at 3 am and spend three hours at a police station. Mrs Thomas said police then realized they had made a mistake.

Thames Valley Police said a complaint had been received and would be investigated.

'Final appeal' on pit closures

The National Union of Mineworkers yesterday submitted its "final appeal" to stop the closure of two collieries in Scotland and South Wales and challenged the National Coal Board to a public debate on the industry's future.

But it is practically certain that the closure of Cardowan and Bryllyth pits will be confirmed by the coal board in the next two weeks.

British Airways set for court battle to thwart shuttle rival

By John Withers

The Government's policy of free competition on air routes will face a challenge in the High Court next week when British Airways contests a decision that threatens to push its domestic services into deficit.

The state airline, which is due to be sold to the public in 1985, wants to stop its independent rival, British Midland Airways, from competing with its Heathrow-Belfast shuttle.

British Airways decided to by-pass the normal route for appeals to the Secretary of State for Transport by questioning the legality of the Civil Aviation Authority's decision to grant a licence to British Midland. The recourse to the courts was given added urgency yesterday when Dan-Air announced it would apply to compete with the British Airways shuttle between Heathrow and Manchester.

British Airways, which made a profit of £6m last year on domestic routes, has lost a third of its market to British Midland Airways on shuttle services to Glasgow and Edinburgh. It told the authority that if the Derby-based airline took a similar share of the 630,000 passengers who use the Belfast-London

route each year it would lose overall on the main domestic routes.

The success of British Midland Airways has been a result of offering conventional cabin service with food and drinks, reserved seats and cheaper round trips to Scotland. British Airways, which introduced the shuttle concept of passengers taking the first flight without advance booking, has been forced to compete on the same terms and will introduce a "super shuttle" at the end of this month which will include cabin service.

Its unprecedented decision to go directly to court reflects a determination to get a strictly legal ruling on the Aviation Act of 1980 rather than one based on the Government's "open skies" policy of allowing state firms to be challenged by private enterprise. It feels that the authorities ignored references in the Act which allowed for some protection for airlines already operating routes.

The Civil Aviation Authority said that it recognized that the traffic and profitability of British Airways would be affected by competition on the

Belfast route but added that it "did not accept that British Airways shuttle service could not be operated profitably in the long run". It argued that its interpretation of the 1980 Act was not challenged by British Airways at the public hearing last month over British Midland Airways application.

British Midland Airways services to Belfast are due to start in the autumn with seven flights every weekday in each direction and four at the weekend, with reserved seats and fares, at £52.50 one way, £3.50 cheaper than the shuttle.

Meanwhile Dan-Air, which has had considerable success on the Heathrow-Inverness route which it took over from British Airways earlier this year, said it had decided to apply for the Manchester route as a result of the approval given to British Midland Airways for the Belfast service.

"We would give a better service than British Airways. That's what competition is all about," Dan-Air said. The airline plans to operate up to five flights a day on a route which carried 720,000 passengers last year.

Basnett presses for policy re-think

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

A strong call for the Labour movement to embark on a complete overhaul of its economic and employment policies and to reconsider the role of trade unions was made yesterday by Mr David Basnett, a senior figure in both wings of the movement.

Speaking to union officials in Lancashire, Mr Basnett said that the general election result and the known views of union members made a reappraisal "imperative" over the next few years.

"We must take a long hard look at the employment situation and the development of the economy. That rethink will take time to complete. We are working on out-of-date concepts, with policies which do not take on board the dramatic changes in our economy, our society and the structure of employment," Mr Basnett, general secretary of the General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union, said.

Mr Basnett, as chairman of the TUC economic committee, was instrumental last month in launching a detailed study, to be carried out by TUC staff, into possible changes in the econ-

omic policies on which Labour fought the June election.

That investigation will also look at ways of making the TUC's annual economic report more realistic, rather than being a shopping list of demands to the Government.

Mr Basnett said yesterday: "We know it is no use repeating the same old nostrums. Next year we should confine ourselves to two things: campaigning on those issues on which even this Government can be influenced, and campaigning to defend specific sections of our members and of British industry and the welfare state that are under threat."

His remarks were aimed at the trade unions but were also apparently for the ears of the Labour Party. He said not all the present policies were wrong. "Some of our policies we have simply failed to put over adequately and others we need to modify. But behind all our detailed policies we need a much clearer and more up-to-date analysis to give us both a firmer ideological position and a much more coherent framework within which to defend the specific interests of our members", Mr Basnett said.



Printers' choice: Miss Brenda Dean (above) has been elected the first woman president of the printing industry's largest union, Sogat '82, in a secret ballot that points to a swing away from militancy. (Our Labour Editor writes).

The election makes Miss Dean, aged 40, secretary of the union's Greater Manchester branch, favourite to succeed Mr William Keys as the union's general secretary in a few years.

There were 13 candidates in the poll, carried out at branch level by secret voting in sealed envelopes.



Death trap: A washed uniform being fire-tested on a dummy.

Fire danger for nurses

National uniform dresses worn by 85 per cent of nurses and nursing auxiliaries are highly inflammable and could prove a death trap for the wearer, according to the *Nursing Standard*, the official weekly news paper of the Royal College of Nursing, which has carried out intensive tests.

Concern was first raised by two senior nurses at the Royal Cornwall Hospital, Truro, which has had two fires in the uniform supply room.

According to the paper, a confidential report has been sent to the Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS) by one regional health authority expressing concern about the dresses which conform to DHSS specifications and are made of a mixture of polyester and viscose.

A fire test carried out by *Nursing Standard* showed that

a new uniform of the type worn by most nurses catches light and gives off scorching fumes within 30 seconds of being touched by the flame of a match.

Within a minute, half the garment was alight and by 80 seconds the dress was engulfed. In addition, the material dissolves into a sticky tar-like substance which could inflict deep wounds on the victim.

Mr Ken Inch, fire prevention officer of London's Midsex Hospital, who observed the tests, said: "Four jumpsuits from the fumes is enough to kill."

New uniforms are most at risk before constant washing has reduced the inflammability of the material. A health department spokesman said the *Nursing Standard* report would be considered by both the DHSS and the NHS Supply Council.

£5,000 reward offered in sex attack hunt

A £5,000 reward was offered yesterday for information leading to the capture of three men who kidnapped and sexually assaulted a boy aged six in Brighton.

The offer came among 90 telephone calls to the police from people offering information. The reward is being put up by an author who did not want to be named.

Detectives investigating the assault were checking on a child pornography ring on the South Coast which is believed to include members in the resort. They were also making inquiries among the homosexual community and trying to trace regulars at a homosexual discotheque held on Sunday evenings in Brighton.

Bolt's Gay Disco, held in the Pink Coconut, West Street, is one of several clubs and public houses used by homosexuals in Brighton.

Detective Chief Inspector Geoffrey Randle, who is leading the hunt, pledged confidentiality for any homosexual who came forward with information.

The boy was snatched on a quiet street on Sunday evening. The men drove him to a local beauty spot, stripped him and carried out the assault before dumping him at a road junction. He was found in a distressed state and taken to hospital.

Mrs Valerie Last, aged 36, was driving her teenage daughter home when she saw the boy, standing alone by a hedge in Newhaven, East Sussex. "He was incoherent and soaked in tears," she said.

The boy's mother told a press conference: "He was only able to give a rough description of the men. 'If I knew who they were, I would do time for them. I think they should be shot. They are just maniacs.'"

Asian women bound over

Four Asian women, three of whom claimed themselves to be Indian, were bound over to the Crown Prosecution Service on Monday morning outside the Westminster home of Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, were bound over in the sum of £1,000 yesterday to keep the peace for a year.

They had denied conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace to draw attention to the plight of Afia Begum, aged 19, a Bangladeshi widow and her daughter, aged two, who are due to be deported.

The women who appeared at Forebury Road Court were: Palvi Parekh, aged 21, of Victoria Road, Aston, Birmingham; Nina Datta, aged 20, unemployed, of Nicholson Road, Sheffield; Parvati Parekh, aged 23, and Ghazala Parekh, aged 26, a community worker, from Alverstoke House, Kensington Park Estate, Kensington, south London the only of the four who was prevented by the police from chanting herself up.

Mestel and Thipsay share chess lead

From Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent, Southampton

The English grandmaster Jonathan Mestel joined the Indian master Thipsay in the lead at the end of round seven of the Grieverson Grant British Chess Championship at Southampton.

They have 5½ points and are followed by Bradbury, Bonarill, Chadler, Hodgson, Horner, Ravikumar and Speciman, all with 5 points each.

Mestel won easily in this round against John Littlewood who was too lavish with his pawns and was no less than four pawns to the end when he resigned. Thipsay, on the other hand, could only draw against the Australian master Johansen.

Thipsay has the white pieces against Mestel in round eight.

At the end of round three in the British Ladies' Championship, Miss Constable of Scotland, was leading with 7½ points.

Speciman won with some ease against Pritchett and both Chandler and Horner won in

Ulster CBI attacks priest's attempt to wreck Shorts deal

From Richard Ford, Belfast

A Roman Catholic priest from the United States who was born in Northern Ireland was heavily criticised yesterday by the Confederation of British Industry for his attempt to ruin an Ulster firm's chances of winning a £20m order from the US Air Force.

The order, for 18 transport aircraft, could mean an extra 600 jobs at Shorts of Belfast and a decision is expected early next year.

Father Sean McManus, director of the Irish National Caucus, an anti-Irish pressure group in the US, wants to stop the deal because of the company's alleged anti-Catholic bias.

"We want to stop US dollars being used to subsidize anti-Catholic discrimination in Ulster", he said yesterday after meeting senior executives.

Mr Ron McCullough, chairman of the CBI in Ulster, said: "Wild allegations which grab the headlines will do nothing to help the unemployed, and indeed may add to their numbers."

"It is important to realise that customers of Northern Ireland exporting companies all round the world will watch the outcome of this with interest."

Shorts yesterday rejected allegations that it practised discrimination.

"We recognise the need in a divided community to take all positive steps to overcome the difficulties in attracting Catholic applicants for jobs and explained that it was for this reason that the company have agreed to take specific steps to encourage more job applications from Catholics," the company said.

The dispute over Shorts employment record arose after research carried out by a priest in Belfast claimed that only between four and five per cent of the 6,000-strong workforce were Roman Catholics.

Father Brian Brady complained of the company's recruiting practices, treatment of apprentices and numbers of Roman Catholic instructors. He claimed that there were displays of "loyalist" posters and emblems on the company's notice boards.

The Belfast engineering industry has for decades been a by-word among Roman Catholics for discrimination. Shorts' position in the heartland of Protestant east Belfast has not made it easy to attract Roman Catholics, most of whom live in the west of the city.

Mr Brady's "most wanted man", Dominic McGillicuddy, sent a wreath of white lilies and purple chrysanthemums to the funeral yesterday of his Irish National Liberation Army comrade who died in an ambush against the police in Dungannon, co Tyrone, last weekend.

A girl dressed in paramilitary uniform with her face hidden by a black mask fired a volley of three shots over the coffin of James Gerard Mallon as it left his parents' home in Madden, co Armagh.

Dublin detectives were questioning a man last night about the kidnapping last week of a wealthy solicitor, Mr William Somerville, aged 45, who was kept tied to a tree for 24 hours, five miles from his home at Enniskerry, co Wicklow (a Dublin Correspondent writes).

Labour promises to defend pensions

By Stephen Goodwin

Labour's social security spokesman, Mr Brynmor John, accused the Government yesterday of backtracking on its commitments to maintain the earnings-related state pension scheme in its present form.

"Any attempt to dismantle the state pension scheme will be opposed with the utmost vigour by Labour," Mr John says in a statement. He says that Mrs Thatcher has called for a radical reorganisation of state pensions.

Mr John describes the scheme, introduced by Labour through Pensions Act, 1975, as "one of the most significant advances in social security provision since the setting up of the welfare state."

He adds: "It has meant that millions of working people are now building up rights and an additional earnings-related pension on top of their basic pension."

"Now we learn that on Mrs Thatcher's instructions ministers in the Department of Health and Social Security are

working on plans which could mean an end to the scheme in its present form."

Mr John says he has several times received assurances from Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, that the Government intended no change in the state pension scheme.

During the election campaign, he wrote to the Prime Minister and received a similar assurance. Mrs Thatcher pointed out in her letter that the 1975 Act was brought onto the Statute Book with the full support of Conservative MPs.

Pensions and benefits are nevertheless the subject of continuous review at the department. The whole question of pension age is also under consideration, but officials are not aware of any special work on pensions.

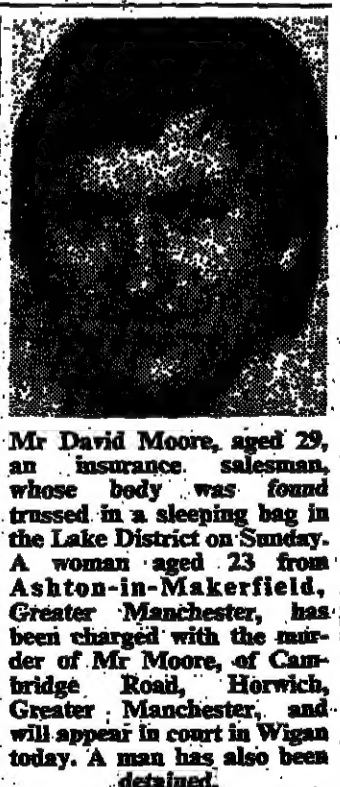
Government expenditure on retirement pensions this year, including the earnings-related scheme, is expected to be around £15,000m.

Greenham dysentery confirmed

A case of dysentery has been confirmed at the Greenham Common peace camp, it was officially disclosed last night. Opponents of the peace camp immediately called for the women's camp to be quarantined, they also want the women to be banned from shopping in Newbury town centre.

Mr Michael Blackshaw, director of environmental services for Newbury district council, confirmed last night that one of the peace women visiting the camp had contracted dysentery and was being treated in hospital. Checks were being carried out daily on the other women by health officials.

Within minutes of hearing that the outbreak had been confirmed, the leader of the Greenham Common campaign, Mrs Sheila Sheddin, a retired nurse, called on officials to place the women in quarantine and said that she was concerned that they should not be allowed to handle food in self-service shops in Newbury.



Mr David Moore, aged 29, an insurance salesman, whose body was found trussed in a sleeping bag in the Lake District on Sunday. A woman aged 23 from Ashton-in-Makerfield, Greater Manchester, has been charged with the murder of Mr Moore, of Cambridge Road, Horwich, Greater Manchester, and will appear in court in Wigan today. A man has also been detained.

Supplies flown to solo yachtsman

An RAF Nimrod parachuted emergency supplies yesterday to a lone, paralysed yachtsman who was in difficulties about 300 miles from Falmouth.

Mr Michael Spring, aged 39, a computer programmer from Solihull, who was paralysed from the waist down after a car accident in 1969, is suffering from painful pressure sores. He is sailing his 21-ft yacht *Mariner* on the return leg of a 2,500 mile trip to the Azores.

A Nimrod from St Mawgan in Cornwall answered his appeal for help by dropping the supplies of medical dressings, ointments, bread, milk and fruit during a routine training exercise.

Overseas sailing prices: *Yacht* (1983) £1,000-£1,500; *Yacht* (1984) £1,500-£2,000; *Yacht* (1985) £2,000-£2,500; *Yacht* (1986) £2,500-£3,000; *Yacht* (1987) £3,000-£3,500; *Yacht* (1988) £3,500-£4,000; *Yacht* (1989) £4,000-£4,500; *Yacht* (1990) £4,500-£5,000; *Yacht* (1991) £5,000-£5,500; *Yacht* (1992) £5,500-£6,000; *Yacht* (1993) £6,000-£6,500; *Yacht* (1994) £6,500-£7,000; *Yacht* (1995) £7,000-£7,500; *Yacht* (1996) £7,500-£8,000; *Yacht* (1997) £8,000-£8,500; *Yacht* (1998) £8,500-£9,000; *Yacht* (1999) £9,000-£9,500; *Yacht* (2000) £9,500-£10,000; *Yacht* (2001) £10,000-£10,500; *Yacht* (2002) £10,500-£11,000; *Yacht* (2003) £11,000-£11,500; *Yacht* (2004) £11,500-£12,000; *Yacht* (2005) £12,000-£12,500; *Yacht* (2006) £12,500-£13,000; *Yacht* (2007) £13,000-£13,500; *Yacht* (2008) £13,500-£14,000; *Yacht* (2009) £14,000-£14,500; *Yacht* (2010) £14,500-£15,000; *Yacht* (2011) £15,000-£15,500; *Yacht* (2012) £15,500-£16,000; *Yacht* (2013) £16,000-£16,500; *Yacht* (2014) £16,500-£17,000; *Yacht* (2015) £17,000-£17,500; *Yacht* (2016) £17,500-£18,000; *Yacht* (2017) £18,000-£18,500; *Yacht* (2018) £18,500-£19,000; *Yacht* (2019) £19,000-£19,500; *Yacht* (2020) £19,500-£20,000; *Yacht* (2021) £20,000-£20,500; *Yacht* (2022) £20,500-£21,000; *Yacht* (2023) £21,000-£21,500; *Yacht* (2024) £21,500-£22,000; *Yacht* (2025) £22,000-£22,500; *Yacht* (2026) £22,500-£23,000; *Yacht* (2027) £23,000-£23,500; *Yacht* (2028) £23,500-£24,000; *Yacht* (2029) £24,000-£24,500; *Yacht* (2030) £24,500-£25,000; *Yacht* (2031) £25,000-£25,500; *Yacht* (2032) £25,500-£26,000; *Yacht* (2033) £26,000-£26,500; *Yacht* (2034) £26,500-£27,000; *Yacht* (2035) £27,000-£27,500; *Yacht* (2036) £27,500-£28,000; *Yacht* (2037) £28,000-£28,500; *Yacht* (2038) £28,500-£29,000; *Yacht* (2039) £29,000-£29,500; *Yacht* (2040) £29,500-£30,000; *Yacht* (2041) £30,000-£30,500; *Yacht* (2042) £30,500-£31,000; *Yacht* (2043) £31,000-£31,500; *Yacht* (2044) £31,500-£32,000; *Yacht* (2045) £32,000-£32,500; *Yacht* (2046) £32,500-£33,000; *Yacht* (2047) £33,000-£33,500; *Yacht* (2048) £33,500-£34,000; *Yacht* (2049) £34,000-£34,500; *Yacht* (2050) £34,500-£35,000; *Yacht* (2051) £35,000-£35,500; *Yacht* (2052) £35,500-£36,000; *Yacht* (2053) £36,000-£36,500; *Yacht* (2054) £36,500-£37,000; *Yacht* (2055) £37,000-£37,500; *Yacht* (2056) £37,500-£38,000; *Yacht* (2057) £38,000-£38,500; *Yacht* (2058) £38,500-£39,000; *Yacht* (2059) £39,000-£39,500; *Yacht* (2060) £39,500-£40,000; *Yacht* (2061) £40,000-£40,500; *Yacht* (2062) £40,500-£41,000; *Yacht* (2063) £41,000-£41,500; *Yacht* (2064) £41,500-£42,000; *Yacht* (2065) £42,000-£42,500; *Yacht* (2066) £42,500-£43,000; *Yacht* (2067) £43,000-£43,500; *Yacht* (2068) £43,500-£44,000; *Yacht* (2069) £44,000-£44,500; *Yacht* (2070) £44,500-£45,000; *Yacht* (2071) £45,000-£45,500; *Yacht* (2072) £45,500-£46,000; *Yacht* (2073) £46,000-£46,500; *Yacht* (2074) £46,500-£47,000; *Yacht* (2075) £47,000-£47,500; *Yacht* (2076) £47,500-£48,000; *Yacht* (2077) £48,000-£48,500; *Yacht* (2078) £48,500-£49,000; *Yacht* (2079) £49,000-£49,500; *Yacht* (2080) £49,500-£50,000; *Yacht* (2081) £50,000-£50,500; *Yacht* (2082) £50,500-£51,000; *Yacht* (2083) £51,000-£51,500; *Yacht* (2084) £51,500-£52,000; *Yacht* (2085) £52,000-£52,500; *Yacht* (2086) £52,500-£53,000; *Yacht* (2087) £53,000-£53,500; *Yacht* (2088) £53,500-£54,000; *Yacht* (2089) £54,000-£54,500; *Yacht* (2090) £54,500-£55,000; *Yacht* (2091) £55,000-£55,500; *Yacht* (2092) £55,500-£56,000; *Yacht* (2093) £56,000-£56,500; *Yacht* (2094) £56,500-£57,000; *Yacht* (2095) £57,000-£57,500; *Yacht* (2096) £57,500-£58,000; *Yacht* (2097) £58,000-£58,500; *Yacht* (2098) £58,500-£59,000; *Yacht* (2099) £59,000-£59,500; *Yacht* (2100) £59,500-£60,000; *Yacht* (2101) £60,000-£60,500; *Yacht* (2102) £60,500-£61,000; *Yacht* (2103) £61,000-£61,500; *Yacht* (2104) £61,500-£62,000; *Yacht* (2105) £62,000-£62,500; *Yacht* (2106) £62,500-£63,000; *Yacht* (2107) £63,000-£63,500; *Yacht* (2108) £63,500-£64,000; *Yacht* (2109) £64,000-£64,500; *Yacht* (2110) £64,500-£65,000; *Yacht* (2111) £65,000-£65,500; *Yacht* (2112) £65,500-£66,000; *Yacht* (2113) £66,000-£66,500; *Yacht* (2114) £66,500-£67,000; *Yacht* (2115) £67,000-£67,500; *Yacht* (2116) £67,500-£68,000; *Yacht* (2117) £68,000-£68,500; *Yacht* (2118) £68,500-£69,000; *Yacht* (2119) £69,000-£6

BMA launches inquiry into alternative forms of health treatment

By Nicholas Timmins

The British Medical Association yesterday launched an inquiry into alternative health treatments including faith healing and herbalism, with a call to doctors and lay therapists to submit information on the techniques they use.

The move comes after increasing interest among doctors and others in alternative forms of medicine, with the setting up of several centres combining traditional and alternative approaches.

The association's board of science has set up a working party that expects to take anything up to two years to report, and is calling in the first instance for information on a wide range of unconventional techniques. It will consider the feasibility and possible methods of assessing the value of alternative therapies whether used alone or to complement other treatments - some of these were examined in a series of articles in *The Times* last week.

The working party includes Sir Douglas Black, a recent past president of the Royal College of Physicians and a former chief scientist to the Department of Health, and Professor Linford Rees, a former president of the Royal College of Psychiatrists.

The announcement of the working party was given a cautious and slightly sceptical welcome by leading figures in the alternative and holistic medical fields, some of whom doubted whether the BMA would have a sufficiently open mind.

Dr George Lewith, director of the Centre for the Study of Alternative Therapies said that the working party was a good idea "but I hope it will be objective".

If alternative treatments were to be assessed only by traditional medical methods, the working party would make little progress. Different methods of evaluation would be needed if the working party was not to be "another mechanism for supporting entrenched and rather biased views", he said.

The working party, which includes two pharmacologists and two anaesthetists, was also criticized for not containing anyone noted for expertise in alternative approaches.

Professor James Payne, Professor of anaesthetics at London university, who is chairing the working party, said that the working party would have an open mind.

"Much success is being claimed for alternative therapy

so we believe the time is right to gather information. We want to know what alternative therapies people are using and how they believe they work.

"There is no question that certain hypnotic techniques and acupuncture techniques have been shown to work in certain circumstances. We need to know in what circumstances and to what extent they could be universally applied."

"There is a great list of things we need to look at. Some of my colleagues are critical of the fact that a lot of charlatans are involved in alternative therapies, but the fact that a charlatan is using a technique does not necessarily mean that the technique is wrong."

The idea, he said, was not to force alternative therapies into standard methods of assessment. "We want experts in these fields to tell us how they think their methods work."

Dr Richard Tonkin, who has been involved in the recent establishment of the Research Council for Complementary Medicine, said that the setting up of the working party was encouraging.

The BMA is asking those wishing to supply information to the working party to do so by September 30.



Flying machines: The Five Ways BMX cross-country bicycle team from Brighton practising for the national BMX championships, to be held in Birmingham at the end of next month. (Photograph: John Manning)

Drug warning given to doctors

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A warning to doctors to be alert for side-effects from Osmosin, a new anti-arthritis drug, has been issued by the Committee on Safety of Medicines. The warning comes after 300 reports from doctors of patients experiencing side-effects ranging from severe headaches to perforated bowels.

General practitioners issued more than 500,000 prescriptions since the launch of the drug last December. But the number of reports received by

the safety committee, under the yellow card reporting system, suggests that Osmosin is no safer than conventional drugs which it is intended to replace.

In common with Opren, the anti-arthritis drug which was withdrawn last year, Osmosin is a non-steroidal preparation which was developed to avoid the adverse reactions that occur with some of the older anti-inflammatory drugs used to treat arthritic conditions. Its

biologically active component is indomethacin, which is known to have harmful interactions if taken with some other drugs.

However, Merck Sharp Dohme, the manufacturer, claims that it is well tolerated by patients because the active ingredient in the preparation is delivered into the body slowly and at a steady rate. The company's tests showed fewer side-effects than conventional indomethacin.

Rare illness death confirmed

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

A woman aged 59 died earlier this month from a kidney illness which has affected 18 others, mainly children, in the Black Country. It was confirmed yesterday. The cause of death had been given as natural causes and she was buried on August 11.

An official of the West Midlands regional health authority said: "This is not a notifiable disease and doctors not realizing that it was present in the community might not have linked other deaths with it."

Mrs Margaret McCart, of West Bromwich, was admitted to Sandwell district general hospital on July 20 and died after kidney failure on August 3. She had suffered from severe sickness and diarrhoea, the initial symptoms of haemolytic uraemic syndrome. Some sufferers had been thought to have gastro-enteritis.

A girl aged two from Willenhall, West Midlands, died in hospital from the illness on August 5.

Six children are still detained in hospitals at Birmingham and Wolverhampton and the health authority said that two were still "poorly".

Mr John Maile, aged 17, of Sloughport-on-Severn, Hereford and Worcester, was admitted to hospital on July 29. It was confirmed on Monday that he too was suffering from the illness. His condition was stable yesterday although he was still on a kidney dialysis machine.

Police warning to missing wife's friends

Former male friends of Mrs Diane Jones, the missing wife of an Essex doctor, will be contacted by police if they do not come forward, Det. Supt. Michael Ainsley, who is heading the search for her, said yesterday.

Mr Ainsley said an undisclosed number of men who were "personally involved" with Mrs Jones had not yet made themselves known. They could provide crucial information.

Mr Ainsley is leading the operation from a mobile incident room in the village of Goggeshall, where Mrs Jones, aged 35, lived with her husband, Dr Robert Jones.

She disappeared on July 23 after visiting a local public house with her husband. Mrs Jones is reported to have gone missing on several previous occasions. "I have given up all hope of finding her alive," Mr Ainsley said.

He indicated that police had a list of her former men friends. Appealing to them, he said: "I am in a position to identify certain people who have not yet come forward."

"I would ask them to contact us in order to save my officers the time and trouble of finding them. I will treat all information with the discretion it deserves."

Ex-RAF man in fight over citizenship

By Arthur Osman, Birmingham

A man who has served in the Royal Air Force and has lived in Britain almost all of his life has been told that he does not qualify for a British passport because of a mistake by his father 13 years ago.

Mr Michael Regnard faces a prolonged battle with the Home Office over his claim that because he has a British birth certificate, he should not be expected to register as British because of a "departmental blunder" in 1972.

Mr Regnard, aged 25, a company director from Bath, says that when his father, who was born in Mauritius, registered himself as a British citizen after 14 years with the RAF, he was never told that his son should also be registered.

Born in a hospital at RAF Reston, in West Germany, before being taken to Britain a few months later, Mr Regnard has always considered himself a United Kingdom citizen and says that he finds the sudden questioning of his nationality "totally disgraceful".

The problem arose when Mr Regnard applied for a 10-year passport to enable him to go on holiday with his wife Judith. The passport office in Newport, Gwent, queried his application. The Home Office said yesterday that Mr Regnard would be



Mr Regnard: British birth certificate.

allowed to return to Britain after his two-week holiday in Spain, which begins on September 17, but he would have to sign a registration form if he was to be considered a British subject.

Mr Nabi Nickman, aged 22, an Iranian student at Brunel Technical College, Bristol, who was imprisoned for 16 months after his visa expired in April last year has been told by the Home Office that he can stay to complete his studies.

Protest over flogging

Saudi Arabia has been told that the British public is strongly opposed to flogging as a form of punishment, the Foreign Office said yesterday.

A spokesman said that court authorities in Saudi Arabia had sentenced six Britons involved on smuggling alcohol amounted to 2,700 strokes of the cane and a total 18½ years imprisonment.

The Foreign Office said Britain's charge d'affaires, Mr Richard Muir, had told Saudi Arabian officials that there was

strong feeling among the British public.

"He said Britain was not protesting at the punishment but simply reflecting a point of view."

The six convicted men Peter Drake, sentenced to four and 600 strokes; Gordon Malloch, three-and-a-half years and 480 strokes; Peter Pratt, three years and 420 strokes; Brian Ethells, two-and-a-half years and 360 strokes; and Kevin Stoute, one-and-a-half years and 240 strokes.

Tory party accused of sex bias

By Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Mrs Carole Steggle was furious when the Conservatives rejected her as a party agent and accused them of sexual discrimination.

A spokesman said yesterday: "If you want to play chess at 4 o'clock in the morning then you can."

The new channel which has just completed tests in California where it is being marketed for between \$10 and \$15 (£7.50 and £10) per home per month is the product of the Video Games Network. The British retail group has agreed to distribute the programming to cable television operators in the United Kingdom but it intends to make its own programming eventually, tailored specifically for the home market.

A set of 20 video games will be offered on the channel. Subscribers will be equipped with an electronic keyboard which will allow them to play the games. About a quarter of the games will be changed each month.

Mrs Steggle, aged 40, of Rosemead Road, Furnace Green, Crawley, West Sussex, told the tribunal that she had become disillusioned with the Liberals after the Lib-Lab pact and the alliance with the Social Democratic Party.

Mr John Leslie, a Conservative Central Office agent, said that he pointed out to all the applicants the drain on their social and private lives if they were successful. He decided that Mrs Steggle was unsuitable because she lacked the necessary characteristics, "diplomacy for example".

Mrs Steggle's failure had nothing to do with her sex or the fact that she had children, he said. "My approach to her was no different than to a man with children and a working wife."

Of the 23 applicants who passed the preliminary interview 12 were women.

The tribunal reserved its decision. Outside the court, Mrs Steggle said: "I would have hoped the Conservative Party who helped bring in the sex discrimination law would have been a great deal more willing to pursue it. The application form 'did not say you had to be a member of the party'."

TV video games channel next year

By Bill Johnston, Electronics Correspondent

A video games television channel available 24 hours a day every day of the week is to be launched in Britain next year by W. H. Smith, the high street retail chain.

A spokesman said yesterday: "If you want to play chess at 4 o'clock in the morning then you can."

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The channel will offer more than just video games. It is the company's intention to offer educational programmes, probably 25 per cent of its programmes will fall into that category. The channel will also have the facility for shopping from the armchair at the touch of a switch, now termed "teleshopping".

W. H. Smith, which is the leading retailer for home computers, principally the Sinclair products, is also keen to expand the range of video games it stocks. "If we cannot sell them down a cable we will have them on sale," the spokesman said.

The Government has invited applications for the first 12 pilot franchises for cable television systems. The multichannel networks, probably containing about 30 channels, are the type on which the Smith channel would be based.

The cable network would be connected to Smith's computers housing the programmes on sale.

Home loans surge as money rolls in again

By Lorna Bourke

Lending for house purchase is surging ahead with Halifax Building Society, the biggest in Britain, reporting home loans up from 74,000 in the first half of 1982/83 to 100,000 for the same period this year. In money terms lending has increased from £1,320m to £1,955m - a rise of 48 per cent.

Loans for home improvements also rose significantly topping £165m for the first half of this year compared with £115m for the same period in 1982/83.

Although lending has been running at record levels, money continues to be tight for home buyers. Substantially from £1,035m to £885m for the first half of this year.

That mirrors the experience of the industry as a whole though figures released yesterday by the Building Societies Association disclose a dramatic

turnaround in the societies' fortunes after the July increase in rates.

Money is pouring into the societies once again, and net receipts for July at £739m were much higher than expected - more than double the June total of £319m. In addition the societies raised £200m from the wholesale money markets in an attempt to reduce the lengthening queues.

"For the first time for many months building societies attracted sufficient funds in July to meet the underlying demand for mortgage finance," Mr Richard Weir, secretary general of the Building Societies Association, said. "This does not mean, however, that mortgage queues will disappear overnight as there is still a backlog of demand built up during the first half of the year when societies were operating with uncompetitive interest rates."

The more traditional seaside entertainments are also attracting the crowds, according to Scarborough's director of tourism, Mr Donald Waterman. All four shows at the resort are doing excellent business, he said.

The more visitors to the resort, the more people are potentially available for indoor pastimes, even in good weather, he pointed out, and there are certainly more visitors since the hot weather started.

The good weather seems to have prompted people to take more holidays than they

Joseph raises new objections to reform of O levels

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

New objections to the reform of O levels and CSE were raised yesterday by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, as he announced he would make a decision on a new examination for 16-year-olds in the second quarter of next year.

His statement, designed to allay uncertainty about examination reform, said that he was asking the new examination quango, the Secondary Examinations Council, to advise him by the end of this year on how desirable it would be to have one examination at 16-plus.

His objections to the draft criteria for new mathematics and English examinations for 16-year-olds highlight his concern to ensure that the needs of all children, but especially the brightest, are met.

That concern has come across in his comments on proposed new examinations for history, French and physics. He has also made clear his distaste for new-fangled notions such as the social applications of physics.

The new English criteria developed by the Joint Council of GCE and CSE boards say students should demonstrate their ability to express care for the conventions of paragraphing, sentence structure, punctuation and spelling in the written form of the language.

Sir Keith said a new examination should also require candi-

dates to demonstrate their competence in the structures and vocabulary of standard written and spoken English. But examiners might give "some credit for effective spoken English using vocabulary or structure suited to a limited audience".

Many English teachers will not take kindly to this emphasis on standard English. Sir Keith, together with the Secretary of State for Wales, is worried too about the section of the joint council criteria on English in a multi-cultural society. That said examiners should consider whether special provision should be made for candidates whose mother tongue is not English.

Yesterday's statement from Sir Keith said: "National criteria for English should require all candidates to demonstrate their command of the standard forms of the language without excluding other forms."

The minister's detailed concern with examination reform is unprecedented and has given rise to worries that he is dragging his feet about a development which has been in the pipeline for more than a decade.

But politically it is a difficult decision to come down in history as the minister who abolished O levels.

Pupils want preparation for work

By Our Education Correspondent

Young people believe overwhelmingly that school should prepare them for work and are frustrated that it does not, according to a report published yesterday by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Part of the difficulty lies with the schools because they operate in isolation from the world of work and what is taught in class ignores that world, the report says. It took two-and-a-half years to complete and was based on information from 15 countries, including Britain.

"What they [young people] will do as adults seems to have little relationship to what they do in school, even though they are repeatedly being told that school is preparation for adulthood," the report says.

A boy clerk in Britain is quoted as saying: "I found that at school we were only taught to pass exams. . . . We were not educated about life. . . . I discovered in my school life that I went to, listened to and learnt more from teachers who had worked outside the education circle. Perhaps it was a coincidence."

Schools have tried to do something about that by introducing textbooks about work, or by calling education a form of work.

"But no direct experience is offered of what it means to be a worker: adhering to time schedules, to contracts, relating to fellow workers, getting to know the position of one's job in the labour market, and so on."

Education and Work. The Views of the Young OECD. (Stationary Office, PO Box 276, London, SW8).

Chase girl died of head injury, coroner told

Elizabeth Nicholson, aged nine, who ran into the path of a car while being chased by a gang of boys, died of a skull fracture and brain injury, a coroner was told at Newcastle upon Tyne yesterday.

She died in Newcastle General Hospital on Monday, three days after the accident on the A19 near Seaham, co Durham.

The inquest on the girl, of Malvern Crescent, Seaham, was opened yesterday and adjourned to a date to be fixed.

Fall in apple crop set to raise prices

An unexpectedly sharp decline in the European apple crop is likely to mean substantially higher prices in the shops this autumn, as much as a quarter up on last year, (Our Agriculture Correspondent writes).

However, Mr Dick Wadding, chief executive of the Apple and Pear Development Council, said that supplies should still be enough to meet demands.

Quoting authoritative German sources, he forecast a 7 per cent drop in the British crop from 375,000 tonnes to 350,000 tonnes, but for the EEC as a whole, the fall was expected to be about 10 per cent, from 8,545,000 tonnes to 6,471,000 tonnes.

In contrast, pears were expected to be more plentiful.

Charity walker found safe

A long-distance charity walker, Mr Anthony Lancaster, missing for three days in Snowdonia, was found safe and well yesterday.

Mr Lancaster, aged 24, of Weston Rhyn, Oswestry, Shropshire, telephoned police from the Pen-y-Pass youth hostel near Capel Curig, Gwynedd, apparently unaware that a big search had been launched. Mr Lancaster had camped out on the mountainside to rest after feeling unwell.

Lynx to return to Pyrenees

Two five-year-old lynx from Ribet Zoo, Matlock, Derbyshire, are to be released next month in the French Pyrenees where the animal became extinct 100 years ago.

Mr Edward Hallam, the zoo curator, said yesterday that the venture was backed by the French Government and the World Wildlife Fund. "We have been breeding lynx for 20 years and now have 40. This is the realization of a life's ambition."

Man accused of girl's murder

Robert John France, aged 27, of Deer Park Road, Langdon, near Bourne, Lincolnshire, was sent for trial accused of murder after appearing at a special court in Bourne yesterday.

He will appear at either Lincoln Crown Court or Nottingham Crown Court charged with murdering Gillian Lesley Atkins, aged 14, of Brownlow Drive, Deeping St James, on or about April 4.

Police escort football fans

More than 100 supporters of Middlesbrough Football Club were escorted home by the police after a match with Hull City on Monday night. Their two coaches, which were damaged on the way to the match, left without them because the drivers said they would not risk further incidents.

The police persuaded Hull Corporation to make two coaches available and two officers travelled in each vehicle. Seven supporters were arrested.

Stowaways to fly home

Five Algerian stowaways who came to Britain by mistake on a cargo ship are to be flown home at the expense of the Algerian Government.

The Home Office said yesterday that the five men, held in Gloucester jail, would return on the first available Algerian aircraft. They had thought that the ship was going to Spain.

Nkomo returns from exile but refuses to engage in controversy

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

Mr Joshua Nkomo came home yesterday to a reception which was in stark contrast to the last time he returned from exile. Less than 100 supporters gathered at the airport to chant and sing on his arrival after five months in Britain, compared with an estimated 120,000 who welcomed him back in January, 1980.

Mr Nkomo, who expressed his delight at being home, said his first public task would be to appear in Parliament today to challenge a motion by the ruling Zanu (PF) Party to have his seat declared vacant.

At a press conference later, at which he dodged and parried questions on the sensitive issues of Matabeleland and guerrilla violence, he spoke of a need for a comprehensive solution to Zimbabwe's problems, but was not specific.

Spokesmen for his Patriotic Front party claimed that the low-key welcome, both at the airport and at his Harare home, was by design and intended to prevent incidents.

Mr Nkomo was accompanied on the overnight flight from London by Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, the Minister of Home

Affairs, generally seen as an opponent of compromise over the rift between their respective parties. Mr Nkomo said he had had no contact with Dr Ushewokunze in London but that they had shaken hands and joked on the aircraft.

He spent more than an hour in the airport terminal being questioned by customs officials and by immigration officers about his unconventional exit from Zimbabwe on March 8 when he fled across the border to Botswana claiming his life was in danger. On emerging he was surrounded by about 60 ululating women and men chanting "Zeh" the rallying cry of the Patriotic Front.

Mr Nkomo, smiling broadly and carrying the walking stick which has become his symbol, was guided to a car and driven to his second home in Harare's Highlands suburb where about 200 supporters were assembled.

The last time Mr Nkomo assembled a press conference at the house on January 29 it was to disclose massacres of his supporters by the Fifth Brigade in Matabeleland.

Yesterday he was treading

cautiously and his statements were of a far less dramatic nature. He emphasized it was vital that Zimbabweans be ready and willing to discuss their problems and find solutions, but he declined to define what he thought the problems were or how they could be tackled.

He confirmed that he had written to Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, while away, but said he had received no reply. Nevertheless he thought his absence had provided a necessary period for passions to cool.

"We must be prepared to sacrifice our face if necessary for the good of the country," Mr Nkomo said. The Government has said that the motion to strip Mr Nkomo of his seat because he has missed 21 consecutive days of parliament will proceed.

Even if the motion is approved Mr Nkomo is virtually certain to stay on as an MP because under the Lancaster House constitution the Patriotic Front, which holds 20 seats in the 100-seat assembly, can nominate whoever it wishes to fill those seats.

Mugabe acts to curb corruption

From Our Correspondent, Harare

Alarmed at indications of a growth in corruption and misuse of public funds, the Zimbabwe Government is to amend anti-corruption legislation to provide stiffer penalties for the guilty, including forfeiture of property to the state.

Since Mr Robert Zvinoira, the former Zimbabwe High Commissioner to London, was recalled earlier this year over disclosures that he had paid \$585,000 against Government instructions for a London mansion a number of such incidents have come to light.

Among those implicated are eight officials who have been charged with stealing aid meant for drought relief, and the former Secretary-General of the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society who has appeared in court over an alleged \$230,000 illegal foreign currency deal.

Bigger fish are still at large.

Earlier this year Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, attacked avarice in local government officials and castigated members of his Cabinet who he said had acquired huge property interests since independence.

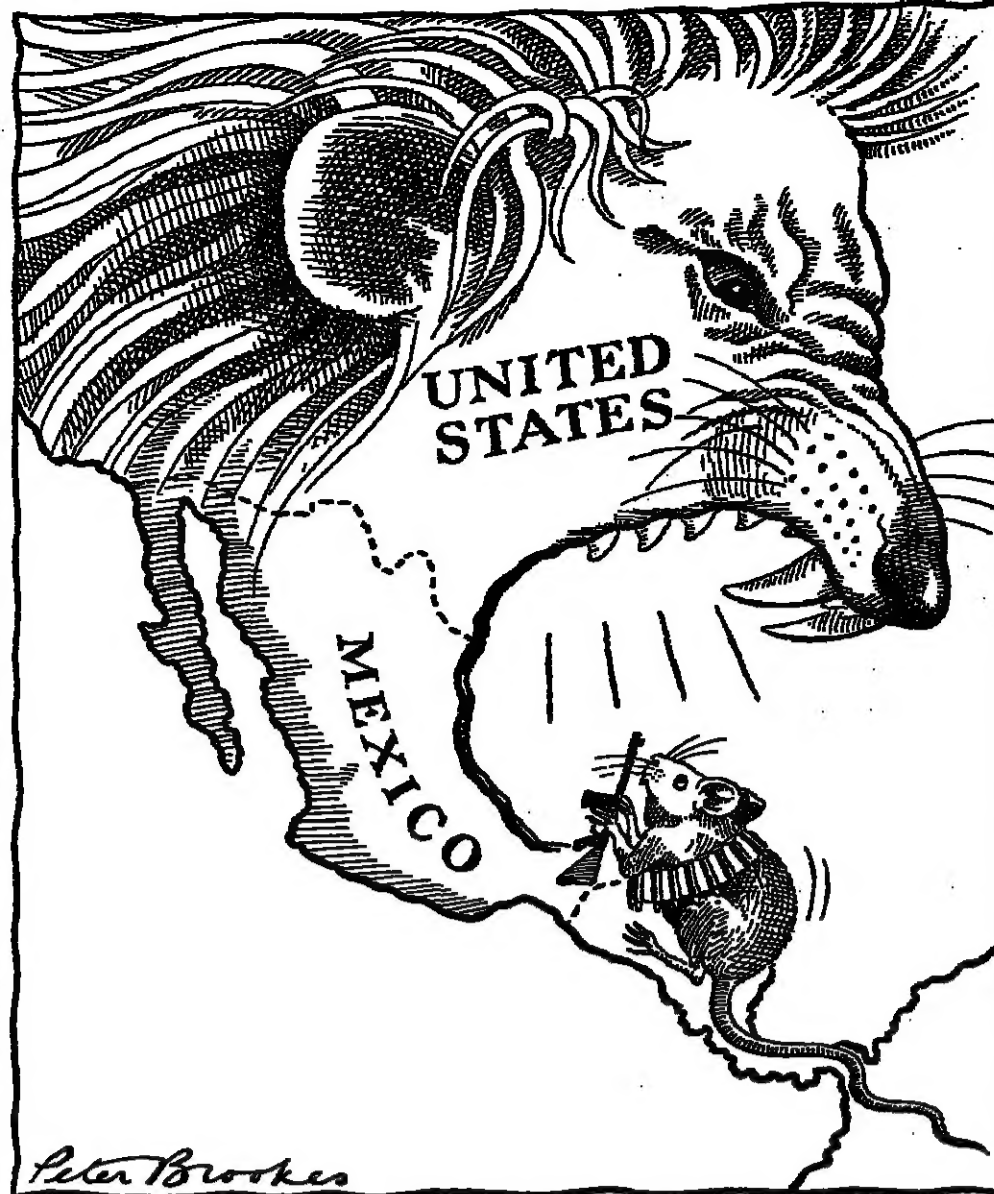
In the forefront of investigations into misuse of public funds is the Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee which in a recent indictment of the financial conduct of the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation implicated Mr George Rutsanzira, the Deputy Minister, who accepted a £3,800 loan from a property dealer after the Ministry bought a farm from him at a price twice its assessed value.

The same committee has criticized the Ministry of Defence for spending £25m over the past five years which has been unaccounted for. The most spectacular case of

corruption involves Mr Patrick Kumbayi, the former Mayor of Gweru, who was suspended from office in March and has since been expelled from the ruling party in which he once wielded some influence.

Mr Kumbayi, who spent more than £65,000 of council funds on a mayoral Mercedes Benz and gold chains of office, was accused by the Government in June of a catalogue of misdemeanours including directing council contracts to his own businesses and putting more than 100 of his supporters on the city payroll as a personal police force. For these and other matters he is now under police investigation.

Although such cases are disturbing, not least to senior members of the Government, independent observers take it as a healthy sign that they are coming to light and in most cases action is being taken.



"America is the lion's heart of democracy. We have an obligation to give that democracy a voice, even an occasional roar". - President Reagan

Reagan men may take lie tests

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The FBI wants to give lie-detector tests to several senior figures as part of its investigation into how Mr Ronald Reagan's 1980 presidential campaign got hold of documents from the Carter White House.

According to *The Washington Post*, the FBI is seeking the Justice Department's permission to give such tests to Mr William Casey, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and Mr James Baker, the White House Chief of Staff, as well as about 10 other people.

The purpose, it is said, is to resolve inconsistencies that have arisen during the investigation. Mr Baker has said he received Carter briefing papers for the 1980 presidential campaign from Mr Casey, but Mr Casey says he does not recall seeing the papers.

Mr Casey, who directed the 1980 Reagan campaign, has denied there was an intelligence operation seeking information and documents from inside the Carter campaign team.

The *Washington Post* yesterday quoted an investigator as saying that "a strong, unavoidable inference" that such an operation was receiving information from somebody working for President Jimmy Carter was contained in a memorandum to Mr Casey from a Reagan aide.

After a campaign-style speech-making tour, President Reagan arrived by helicopter at his ranch in Santa Barbara, California, yesterday for a holiday.

His holiday was delayed a day or so that he could talk to war veterans about his Central America policy, his main foreign affairs preoccupation.

Mr John Glenn, leading opponent for the Democratic presidential nomination, appeared later on the same platform, much to the chagrin of Mr Reagan's aides.

Peking gives Hongkong breather until 1997

regain control of Hongkong before 1997

Peking (Reuters) - Mr Hu Yaobang, the Communist Party leader, has made it clear that China is prepared to wait until 1997 to recover sovereignty over Hongkong.

He told a Japanese newspaper delegation yesterday that China did not recognize the treaties under which Britain governs the territory, but he said Peking intended to recover sovereignty on July 1, 1997, the day after one of the Anglo-Chinese agreements expires.

"The recovery will be no sooner or later than that date, a day after the 1898 treaty will expire. (This is the treaty under which Britain leased Hongkong's New Territories for 99 years).

"We simply respect consequences of history, although we cannot approve the unfair treaty."

Western diplomats said this was the strongest sign so far that Peking does not propose to

Russians refuse to hand back war criminal

Moscow (AFP) - Mr Yermak Lukianov, a Soviet-born Belgian citizen sentenced to death here on July 8 for war crimes, will not be handed back to the Belgian authorities, Tass said yesterday.

Mr Lukianov, aged 63, was arrested while on holiday here with his family in 1968 and spent 15 years in a Soviet psychiatric institution before being released last year and subsequently tried.

Tass listed Second World War crimes for which the military court in Elisia, capital of the Kalmyk autonomous republic northwest of the Caspian Sea, sentenced Mr Lukianov to death.

The article was the first reference by the Soviet news agency to Mr Lukianov, who left the Soviet Union in 1944 and became a Belgian citizen in 1967, shortly before his arrest. Mr Lukianov was a wartime officer in the Red Army before

being captured by the Nazis and changing sides to fight for them in German-occupied regions of the Soviet Union and in Poland, Tass said.

"The circumstances of Lukianov's betrayal and of the crimes he committed in the Soviet Union and Poland are recorded in a 45-volume dossier containing documentary proof of his guilt."

In Belgium, the Foreign Minister, Mr Leo Tindemans, said that a consular agreement between Belgium and the Soviet Union stipulated that each be notified in the event of a trial of one of its citizens.

Moscow (Reuters) - Aleksander Korol, a Byelorussian who collaborated with the Germans during the Second World War, has been sentenced to death, Tass reported. Soviet authorities had been hunting Korol, accused of being involved in a massacre, for 40 years.

Taps and tempers run short in Spain

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

In an area where tension prevailed over the distribution of diminishing supply of water, after more than three years of drought, some farmers have been taking more than their authorized share from canals and resorting to such tactics as irrigation under cover of darkness or diverting water from other farms.

On August 3, more than 2,000 inhabitants of the farming village of Dolores, near Murcia, overpowered a small detachment of the Civil Guard keeping watch over an irrigation canal and with a power shovel scooped out a hole in the side of the canal thus diverting water to their farms.

The violence during the governorship elections contrasted with the presidential polls, in which peaceful voting surprised many Spaniards.

The President's party also took control of the UPN in the state of Benda. It won in eastern Andalusia, where Mr Jim Nwabodo, the outgoing governor, of the Nigerian People's Party rejected the outcome.

In northern Ebro, the ruling People's Redemption Party confirmed its control of the state, defeating Mr Abubakar Rimi, the former governor, who ran on a NPP ticket.

The NPN gained from the collapse of the Great Nigerian People's Party to win in the vast north-eastern state of Borno.

The latest results also showed the NPN in firm control of Mr Shagari's home state of Sokoto where the party's candidate polled more than three million votes, about 96 per cent of the total ballot.

Newspaper reports said that tension was rising in several parts of the country as the NPN won in opposition strongholds.

Letter from Trieste

Castle of learning with a purple past

Once more, Duino is to be subjected to foreign occupation. Those who served over 30 years ago under Generals Harding, Airey or Winterton in the HQ administering the so-called Free Territory of Trieste will remember the wooden hut, the trestle tables, the British Army's ubiquitous mugs of tea and the officers' mess in the castle up the road.

For me to come back had something of the atmosphere of *Brideshead Revisited*, although the castle has long been returned to its owners. My camp bed in a castle annex used to stand in a corner of a room that is being redecorated to become the headmaster's drawing room.

For Duino will open in September as home of the United World College of the Adriatic, the first group presided over by the Prince of Wales to be situated outside the English speaking world. "Village campus" is the description of the headmaster, David Sutcliffe, previously in charge of the College of the Atlantic, in Wales.

About 60 students will live in the castle annex, which is being given a face-lift with the installation of parquet floors and marble-walled showers. But most, more than 100, will be put up in guest houses in the village. The old village school, being reconverted into modern classrooms, is still a builder's site but, as usual in Italy, most things will probably fall into place at the last moment.

It would be difficult to find a more cosmopolitan location. Three cultures meet here, Italian, Slav and Germanic. Most of Duino's 1,150 inhabitants are Slovenes, they call it Devina - and the village is dominated, on a cliff overlooking the sea, by the castle of the Principe di Torre Tasso. He is better known as the Prince of Thaur and Taxis, whose family instituted postal services in Central Europe long before the penny blacks of Victorian England.

The mayor, Signor Albino Skerk, is a Slovene communist. After the Second World War, the castle was the scene of a virtual ultimatum from the British to Marshal Tito's chief of staff. It will be a new experience for the villagers to be directly involved in an experiment directed towards international understanding rather than international tension.

John Earle

Superpower row over second boy

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Moscow (Reuters) - The Soviet Union has protested to the United States over the questioning of a teenage Soviet boy who was about to fly home from Washington, Tass reported yesterday.

A Note passed from the Soviet Embassy in Washington to the State Department described the incident, involving the son of a Tass correspondent, as a provocation. It accused the United States authorities of trying to persuade the boy to stay in America.

According to reports from Washington, the boy was questioned by officials trying to locate the 16-year-old son of a senior Soviet diplomat who wrote to President Reagan saying he wanted to stay.

Tass said the son of its correspondent Mr Vyacheslav Kukharevich had been trying to board an aircraft at Dulles Airport with his family when he was twice interrogated by immigration officials and FBI agents.

The American officials had "flagrantly tried to talk Kukharevich's 15-year-old son into staying in the United States rather than returning to the Soviet Union."

Tass made no reference to the case of the diplomats son, Andrei Berezikov, and there has been no mention of it at all in the Soviet media so far.

Tass said the case of the Tass correspondent's son showed "that a systematic provocation campaign is being conducted against Soviet people working in Washington, interfering in the normal functioning of Soviet agencies."

United States police have been watching the homes of Soviet diplomats to ensure no attempt is made to smuggle the Andrei Berezikov out of the country against his will.

Relatives go to memory loss tourist

Washington - Relatives of Mantis Gassianus, aged 24, who is in hospital in Portland, Oregon, with almost total loss of memory, are to join him from England and Australia within a day or two (Christopher Thomas writes).

The hospital yesterday confirmed his identity beyond doubt. Mr Gassianus, who comes from Melbourne, had been in England and was hitchhiking through the United States when the car in which he was travelling crashed.

When he regained consciousness he thought his name was David Miller. It is believed he is of Lithuanian descent although a language test was inconclusive.

Rash climbers die in Alps

Grindelwald (Reuters) - Since the beginning of June 64 mountaineers have been killed in the Swiss Alps, 23 of them this month, police said. Most deaths appeared to be caused by recklessness.

Five died in the Valais over the weekend, two of them Frenchmen climbing the Matterhorn; a West German died on Mont Blanc; and two others died on the Matterhorn. Rescuers gave up looking for another German missing since his companion fell to his death on the Eiger here.

Buried alive

Freetown (Reuters) - About 50 miners are feared to have died in a mining accident in eastern Sierra Leone, the *Freetown Daily Mail* said. They were buried alive when a huge boulder caved in last week on a mining site belonging to the National Diamond Co near Yengema.

Flag insulted

Madrid - A town councillor in San Sebastian, Señor Herri Batasuna, who helped Basque extremists take down the Spanish flag from the town hall on Monday was arrested. The flag had only hours earlier been hoisted to mark the city's annual fiesta.

Historic poll

Port-au-Prince (AFP) - Mr Francis Romain swept to victory with 98 per cent of the vote to become Mayor of Port-au-Prince in the final round of the first municipal elections in Haiti for 26 years.

Typhoon chaos

Tokyo (Reuters) - Landslips and floods caused by the approach of Typhoon Abby have stranded about 18,000 train passengers west of Tokyo. One woman was drowned in a swollen river near Mt Fuji.

Mine tragedy

Johannesburg (Reuters) - Six black miners were killed when a rock burst 6,000ft underground at the world's deepest gold mine, Western Deep Levels, south-west of Johannesburg.

Father says he would have killed

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

Mr Harry Mullocks, father of Mrs Maureen Smith, the London woman sentenced to death in South Africa for the murder of her husband, was prepared to kill himself if it seemed the only way of ending his daughter's unhappy marriage, according to an affidavit submitted to the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein yesterday.

The affidavit, made in London by Mr Mullocks, who refused to give evidence at his daughter's trial in Johannesburg, formed the basis to an application by defence counsel for his evidence to be taken on commission in London and the trial reopened.

Five judges are hearing Mrs Smith's appeal against her conviction and sentence for the murder of her husband, Roger Smith, in Johannesburg last July. They are also hearing the appeals against their death sentences of the two black assassins hired to carry out the killing, Jack Ramagane and David Mnguni.

In the affidavit, Mr Mullocks said he twice refused to assist his daughter's legal advisers, at first because he was warned he might be arrested in South Africa and tried as an accomplice, and on the second occasion after being told he could face prosecution in Britain. He was convinced then that his daughter would not be sentenced to death.

On the day of the murder, he said, his daughter telephoned him and said she needed 10,000 rands (about £6,000). It was obvious this was to pay the killers, and he indicated he would arrange with a Durban bank to release the money to his granddaughter, Miss Karen Wood.

Mr Mullocks said he believed that unless something was done to get rid of Mr Smith, who refused to give his wife a divorce, he was also furious over Mr Smith's threats to blackmail him with photocopies of documents taken from his safe.

"It is clear that I wanted Smith to be disposed of," the affidavit stated. "He was causing my daughter a great deal of unhappiness, and it was quite clear that he would not give his wife her freedom in the conventional way."

Later, he said, it seemed more practical if someone in South Africa was employed to get rid of Mr Smith.

Mrs Smith and her fellow-murderers were not at the Appeal Court yesterday. Mr Mnguni, it was said, was a poor man and the offer of 10,000 rands to carry out the murder had seemed a fortune. Mr Ramagane had been threatened with losing his job as the Smith family chauffeur if he did not follow instructions.



Emphatic message: Mr Aries stating his Government's position loud and clear in Beirut.

Israel gives Lebanon unwritten ultimatum

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

handover of the Chouf to the Lebanese Army but there was no doubt about what was on his mind.

"The Lebanese Government," he said, "should be putting greater emphasis on trying to reach a political accommodation between Christian and Druze communities in the Chouf and coordinating the future redeployment of the Lebanese Army units with us in the light of our planned evacuation of the area... We cannot make the movement of our troops contingent on arrangements that may or may not be made in the area."

By far his harshest words were reserved for the Syrians. President Assad, he said, was a dictator. "Like many dictators in the world past and present (he) is intent on military confrontations in order to strengthen his position at home. We had that kind of experience before with the Syrians so I would not rule out the possibility that the Syrians would be looking for a military confrontation."

He added: "I assure you they would be beaten very soundly if there was to be a new confrontation between the Israeli and Syrian armies."

Meanwhile, Beirut airport reopened yesterday to commercial airlines after being closed for six days.

TEL AVIV: The partial withdrawal of the Israeli Army from a 600 square kilometre area of occupied Lebanon, including the Chouf mountains, is due to begin "in a matter of days," according to Lieutenant-General Moshe Levy, the new Chief of Staff of the Israel Defence Forces (Christopher Walker writes).

Mr Aries said that the Israeli Army would do all it could to ensure a peaceful

Trade unionists demand Chile sanctions

Brussels (Reuters) - The world's largest non-communist group yesterday called on all countries to isolate the government of President Pinochet in Chile.

John Vanderveken, head of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), which sent a fact-finding mission to Chile in July, said the 85 million workers in 95 countries represented by ICFTU would step up their action to outlaw Chile. He called on governments to halt all military aid to Chile.

LIMA: Peru has released Father Jean-Marie Mondet, a French priest aged 61, after 25 days of detention on suspicion of involvement in guerrilla activities (AFP reports). Father Mondet remains in Peru until the end of the trial of his former secretary, who is accused of living with the leader of the ultra-Leftist Path of Light guerrilla movement.

Poll results puts Ibadan in fear

Lagos (Reuters) - President Shagari's party swept governorship elections in the troubled western state of Oyo, raising fears of renewed violence as official results were announced yesterday.

The results gave Mr Omololu Ogunloye, the candidate of Mr Shagari's National Party of Nigeria, a victory by a large majority over Mr Bola Ige, the Governor and candidate of the Unity Party of Nigeria.

But Mr Ige contested the results in a radio broadcast from Ibadan, the state capital where seven people died in violence during the voting on Saturday. He said that he was the rightful winner and warned what he called "political robbers" that they would not be allowed to rule the state.

"As far as I and the UPN and the people of Oyo are concerned, I won the elections with a landslide," Mr Ige said.

"Those who sow the seeds of evil will reap the whirlwind."

Residents in Ibadan were

said to fear renewed violence. The radio said that an uneasy calm prevailed with most markets shut and Ibadan streets deserted. Public meetings have been banned throughout Oyo for two weeks.

The NPN received 58 per cent of the vote in Oyo, a stunning gain over Mr Shagari's 37 per cent poll in the presidential elections. In the army-run elections in 1979, the NPN merely denied the vote in the state.

The Oyo state government radio, reporting on the tension in Ibadan, punctuated its programme with a song by the popular Nigerian pop star, Fela Kuti, entitled "Danger, Danger."

Overall returns gave the NPN control of eight of 12 states declared so far in the first elections organized by civilians in 20 years.

Newspaper reports said that tension was rising in several parts of the country as the NPN won in opposition strongholds.

هكذا من الامم

SPECTRUM

Mayor Edward Koch, the flamboyant politician who keeps the New York show on the road, is having a tougher time these days with his increasingly critical racial minorities. Trevor Fishlock reports on his struggle

You're not doing so good now, Ed...

New York It is very hot in Harlem, even hotter in this second-floor room where bodies are packed closely together, squirming, wet-shirted and as sticky as fudge. Someone pleads into a microphone: "Cool it, brothers and sisters, cool it." Everyone is straining for a glimpse of the Chief New Yorker, Mayor Edward Koch. He's there in the thicket of cameras, lights and stick mikes. The people, mostly black, want to hear what he has to say and to make their own feelings known. They think Mayor Koch has some explaining to do.

But it is no good. There are too many people, too much noise. A crowd clamours outside, feeling cheated and saying the affair is a sham.

This is a congressional inquiry and the mayor is here with senior policemen to defend the city's police against allegations that they have a down on blacks and Puerto Ricans and handle them roughly. But the second layer of the matter is that the mayor's own racial and class attitudes are under scrutiny - and, by extension, so is the way he runs this monstrous and marvellous imperial capital.

"The mayor is the biggest man in town, the guy who sets the tone", a black subway worker says. "And as far as we're concerned the tone around here is not good."

The hearing has to be postponed to another day, to be moved to a larger room. The mayor is booed as he climbs into his car and people bang their fists on the bonnet. The mayor is not a man to be intimidated: he can stand the heat in the kitchen. But his natural ebullience is muted and he looks pensive. This is no time for his famous catchphrase: "How'm I doing?"

He calls out those words all the time as he ranges New York, the best-known face in the city. It is also the title of a published collection of his aphorisms. "You're doing fine, Ed", the people usually shout back. Sometimes he answers the questions himself - "How'm I doing? Terrific!" - for Mr Koch fakes nothing, certainly not modesty. But in Harlem on this steamy day the answer to "How'm I doing?" would have to be: "Not so good, Ed."

The racial question has always been in the background of his six-year mayoralty. Many blacks and Hispanics think him unsympathetic to their difficulties: unemployment, poor housing, inadequate services, racism and diminished hope. Many white liberals agree with them. There is a perception that the Koch Raj favours the middle class and that it is, at least partly, responsible for developments changing New York, particularly the crowded golden core, the island of Manhattan, mainspring of finance, business, art and creative endeavour.

What is happening is that the young and well-off are steadily colonizing areas once cheap and lower middle-class. Even on the dismal Lower East Side, where trembling marionettes of junkies buy their drugs, there are the beginnings of change.

In the centre of this rumbling conflict stands Mayor Koch, popular with the majority, assertive, flamboyant and an unashamed champion of the middle class.

"Sure I am," he said to me in his office in City Hall. "I believe in middle-class values, the work ethic, the revulsion against crime. From my first day in office I have said there is



Carol Bellamy: sparring partner



Mayor Koch looking down from the steps of his power house

nothing wrong with being middle class. The middle class pays the taxes and provides the jobs which provide the services for the poor. Stomp on the middle class and it will leave.

"But it's baloney to say I discriminate. Twenty-six per cent of the people here are below the poverty line and get 56 per cent of the budget. No city in the country gives so much. I am sensitive to the needs of all poor people, black or white. I was poor myself once."

Mr Koch's life has been a classic enactment of the American dream. He was born in the Bronx in 1924, the son of Polish Jewish immigrants, and knew hard times in the depression. He worked in a shoe shop to pay his way through law school, served in the army in Europe during the war and, retiring as a sergeant, started a legal career.

He entered liberal politics as a leading Greenwich Village reformer, was a civil rights worker in the deep South, opposed the Vietnam war, and was a Democrat Congressman for Manhattan for nine years. In 1977 he ran for the top job in American municipal politics and won with 48 per cent of the vote. By then his outlook had changed.

John Lindsay, one of his predecessors, made friends with rich whites and poor blacks, but had neglected the white middle class. It was to this latter group that Ed Koch made a direct appeal. He was pro-capital punishment, and called for a crackdown on crime, cuts in public spending, and an

end to racial quotas. He attacked "poverticians", a word his critics construed as blacks. He is no economic wizard and was fortunate to arrive in City Hall when New York's financial crisis, the bleak November of liberal belief in free spending on services, was already being reined.

He had both Democrat and Republican support when he ran again in 1981, and won with 75 per cent, the highest popularity rating of any mayor. He is a bachelor with a full-time commitment to public service, an occupation he considers noble.

He is a kind of metaphor for New York, being what many New Yorkers think they are: street-smart, abrasive, quick with a gag, confrontationist. His New York cadences are peppered with phrases like "it's outrageous", "beloney" and "schmuck". He runs the show and loves doing so, the best-known mayor of New York since Fiorello LaGuardia.

He gave me this assessment of himself: "I am the best salesman this city has had for a long time. Even my enemies have to agree my personality has been helpful to the city. In 1975-77 people walked around with a hangdog look and we were on the edge of bankruptcy. We've restored to New York the spark it used to have. I'm partly a cheerleader. I'm good at communicating complicated issues in a simple way. People know I'm financially and intellectually honest." (His salary is £73,000 a year and he makes public all his finances).

Mr Koch is tenacious and determined and has a retentive memory for slights. He doesn't often forgive: he gets even. He says he does not get ulcers because he says what he thinks. His robustness and candour have rubbed fur the wrong way.

The mayor thinks the Harlem inquiry is meant, partly, as a political stick to beat him. Chicago and Philadelphia have recently elected black mayors and many blacks think New York should have one. Although the proportion of blacks and Hispanics in New York has increased, so that whites are now 52 per cent of the population, black political influence has declined. The population of Harlem, for example, rose by a third in the 1970s, but the mayor did not compensate by putting blacks into top jobs, and this can be seen as a political error.

Carol Bellamy, president of the City Council since 1977, thinks the mayor's language and attitudes have created racial tension. "Mayor Koch is a smart man who wants to make the city better, and he is in many ways reasonable and fair. But his words and attitudes have created an impression that New York does not care, and his administration is not sensitive to blacks and Hispanics."

For Miss Bellamy, sharing City Hall with Mayor Koch is never dull. She is 41 years old, and, like the mayor, springs from a working-class background, is a lawyer, single and a devoted, full-time public servant.

Real power lies in the executive office of mayor, not in the City Council. But to some extent the Council president is a loyal opposition, and Miss Bellamy sees her job as being part of the checks and balances of the administration. As for Mr Koch: "I'm his sparring partner. He's not always right and someone has to take him on. We've had our spats."

New York is not quite the city it was: a million people left it in the 1970s. For many of them the difficulties were too much to bear. Taxes are higher, but services are reduced. The place is dirtier, the city bureaucracy is fat. The subway works, but it is old and ramshackle and, as the mayor says, "it stinks".

Mayor Koch says: "Did you know that Mass is said in 23 languages in this city? It's the diversity that makes it electric, that gives it a special intelligence, makes you think faster, walk faster, talk faster."

It is this diversity, of course, that helps to make the mayor's toughest jobs. Mr Koch says, in a politician's phrase, that he wants the poor to make it into the middle class (just as he did). But many of the poor are so far behind that they have difficulty getting on to the first rung.

The other day the mayor inaugurated a housing scheme for low-income people and got on well with the crowd of black people there. "Some people are trying to come between us", he told them. "Don't let them."

It was a serious Ed Koch speaking. He recognizes that his abrasiveness has upset people and can damage him politically. And he is contemplating the value of a more conciliatory approach, for a New York mayor has to be statesman as well as executive. More than any other issue, the inquiry into the police has made Ed Koch ponder on the task of running his astonishing metropolis.

moreover...
Miles Kington

Late sports special

Next Sunday, Wembley sees the oddest invasion of all the first game of American cricket ever staged outside the United States.

Hardly known at all in this country, American cricket is a fast-growing game in its home country, where it is also known as "the grenade game", from the extra points gained for knocking out a batsman. But Harvey Masbanger, who is promoting Sunday's big game between the Houston Tossers and the Seattle Mariners, reckons that it could catch on in a big way here, especially as we have no summer game geared to violence, like soccer or rugby.

"The average cricket fan would undoubtedly recognize the similarity between the British game and its American cousin. The wickets are there, the white uniform is there and the red ball is there. Several of them, actually. But he would also notice striking differences, the first being that both teams are on the field all the time."

"This is because when the bowler releases the ball, the fielders immediately charge forward with the intent of stopping the batsman hitting the ball. This can be done in a number of ways, such as by tripping him over, maiming him or even killing him. This very rarely happens because the batsmen, also, on the field, block the intruding fielders with crumpling body tackles. It's very impressive, very structured sight - the pattern to an expert is almost beautiful."

Is American cricket, as they sometimes say, a sporting equivalent of chess?

Well, maybe. If anything, it tends to resemble that moment in a chess game when one player gets so furious that he sweeps all the pieces off the board - like the American - or, rather, a very specialized game, of course, the batsmen who come on to field are not the same as those who bat, and even among batting batsmen there are those who specialize in hitting the ball, those who hit the bowler and those who pull up the wickets to attack the fielders if they get through."

Controversy still surrounded the 1,500-metre runner from Russia, Iif Simonov, who surprised everyone by coming last but one in his semi-final. He had been fully expected to come last. Simonov, a slim, peaty, slightly gawky figure, is not everyone's idea of the average Russian runner, not to put too fine a point upon it, many people suspect Simonov of being a woman. His previous results, which are uniformly disappointing, certainly bear this out. But as sex tests have always until now been applied to women, there is no way of finding out.

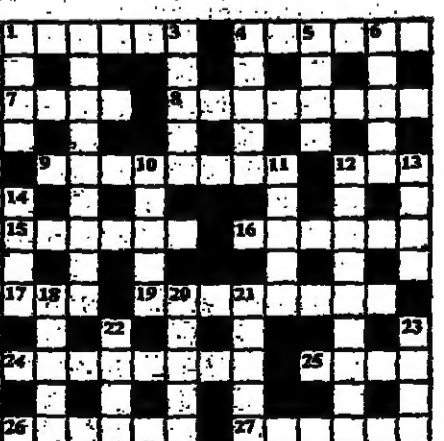
At the after-match press conference one daring American journalist asked Simonov if there was any truth in the rumours that he was not as other men, and perhaps more like other women. Simonov burst into tears and said he was interested only in building world peace, also in tennis, horse-riding and knitting, and that he wanted to open a boutique in Moscow after this was all over. As he was led away, dabbing at his moustache, another journalist managed to ask the Russian coach why on earth a woman would want to go in for men's events. To his surprise, the coach winked and said: "Why do you think?"

More shocks and surprises from the Americas Cup, the competition held to see whether America can change enough rules in their favour to keep the cup. The committee have ruled that Australia is not infringing the rules by having a series of champagne corks dangling by string from its keel, not indeed by throwing overboard a non-stop stream of empty lager cans during the race. The British complaint that the French boat had been fishing illegally in its waters was also over-ruled. A Canadian complaint was rejected because it was not bilingual.

Serious news, though, for the Latin American entry, Simon Bolivar. After a routine inspection for stowaways, the judges found a stash of cocaine worth over £3m hidden away in the bilges. This, of course, brings the weight of the boat over the permitted limit, and there may well be repercussions.

Late Results
Arsenal XI 0, Hibernian XI 3
A South African XI 0, Not a South African XI 0

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 127)



- ACROSS**
- 1 Symmetry (6)
 - 2 Absorbent (6)
 - 3 Solitude (6)
 - 4 Ineptness (6)
 - 5 Leftovers (6)
 - 6 Surprise cry (3)
 - 7 Schedule (6)
 - 8 Overused expression (6)
 - 9 Couch (3)
 - 10 Delicious (8)
 - 11 Militant (8)
 - 12 Lively dance (4)
 - 13 Standing position (6)
 - 14 Stream (6)
- DOWN**
- 1 Select (4)
 - 2 Weariness (7)
 - 3 Derogatory (5)
 - 4 Stumble (5)
 - 5 Sedition compound (4)
 - 6 Large farm (5)
 - 7 Award (5)
 - 8 Grooves (5)
 - 9 Obstruction (9)
 - 10 Not closed (4)
 - 11 Fish-hook point (4)
 - 12 Not abridged (5)
 - 13 Join (5)
 - 14 Provide food (5)
 - 15 European (4)
 - 16 Hill (4)

SOLUTION TO No 126
ACROSS: 1 Gutter 2 Safe 3 Huffy 4 Pungent 5 Anarchy 6 Opus 7 Violent 8 Jinx 9 Whodunnit 10 Trapeze 11 Plain 24 Aims 25 Treats
DOWN: 1 Udder 2 Udder 3 Tey 4 Replication 5 Sans 6 Pileup 7 Pileup 8 Tash 9 Roof 10 Dile 11 Talent 12 Wolf 13 Ardent 20 Least 21 Beam 22 Pie

The shattering of a dream

At about 4 o'clock in the morning Fitz woke me. We washed quickly and sat for a few minutes drinking coffee, gearing ourselves up for the day ahead. I was feeling absolutely drained. For the past two years I had thought of little but this day and now it had arrived.

We returned to the shop at about six that morning. The first of the cooks were already at work and the security guards were padding through the deserted floors. There was nothing we could do except check the cleaning once again and hope that the sales girls would arrive on time. By 8 o'clock the exhausted managers had dragged themselves back in and the first trickle of other staff began. As opening hour approached Fitz and I did a last check of the floors. Everything was immaculate. Behind each counter and till stood a nervously expectant girl. We were ready to go. We went down to the ground floor where the security guards were waiting to open the door.

To our dismay we discovered that we had visitors. The directors of Dorothy Perkins, whom we had not seen for the past year while we were wrestling with the problems of the new store, were all there in their pinstripe suits. Not only that, but Mrs Roxburgh, the wife of one of them, came too, with straw hat and white gloves. She looked as if she was going to stand at the door greeting the customers.

When the doors opened, there was instant pandemonium. Almost immediately the tills were clattering and by the time we had retreated to the fifth floor, five minutes later, there was already a crowd around the snack bar.

Feeling slightly dazed, we headed for Fitz's office. We were both tired and wanted a few moments' peace. Seated at Fitz's desk was David Roxburgh, in high spirits, heroically explaining on the telephone to the *Financial Times* how he had performed to get the store open. Seated beside him in the only other chair was his wife. They looked at us as if we were intruders. Leaving them to it, we wandered back to the crowded sales floors.

Abridged from *From A to Biba* by Barbara Hulanicki, published by Hutchinson on September 5, price £8.95



Two years of planning and months of hard labour had turned the art deco department store that had been Derry and Toms into Big Biba. But even before the new venture opened, late in 1973, Barbara Hulanicki and her husband, Stephen Fitz-Simon, sensed the growing threat from the directors of British Land, the property company which now controlled the Biba enterprise. The subsequent struggle is described in the final extract from her forthcoming autobiography, *From A to Biba*.

"He just couldn't wait", said Fitz.

But we were not to escape that easily from the self-appointed hero of the hour. About an hour later I was on the children's floor, worrying about the sweater stock that seemed to be going down awfully fast, when I was summoned back to Fitz's office, where the Roxburghs had made themselves thoroughly at home. A waiter had just been diverted from the fantastically busy restaurant to supply them with coffee, and two chairs had been placed in front of the desk for Fitz and me. There is something really degrading about having to sit in front of your own desk in your own office listening to someone sitting in your place.

I couldn't believe my ears. I was being pushed out

Roxburgh started to expand on his grand theory. Biba was to be "institutionalized". I had no idea what he was talking about, but as he went on I gathered that this meant that I was to have very little to do in the future. My job was to be somehow, miraculously, split up among a whole committee of nameless people. I couldn't believe my ears. I was being pushed out before anyone had any idea of even the first morning's sales.

A clerk put his head round the door and gave Fitz a piece of paper. I knew it would be the sales figure for up to 12.30. Fitz looked at the paper, showed it to me, and then handed it to Roxburgh, who had no way of knowing if the figure was good or bad. Fitz did nothing to enlighten him so in the end he had to ask. Before we open a new shop Fitz always writes down his sales

forecasts. The figure was exactly the same as the one he had predicted.

After that they seemed to want us to make mistakes, to be wrong, so that they would be able to step in. But as the days passed and Fitz's forecasts were consistently accurate, our pinstriped friends disappeared and we were left in peace for a time.

For the first six weeks everything ran like clockwork. All the departments were selling over their forecast figures, new stock was flowing in, and we were starting to relax. Then came the miners' strike and the start of the three-day working week of early 1974. At the same time the property market collapsed and the British Land share price started to crumble. Biba's sales, along with everyone else's, were badly hit and suddenly the complaints started to come pouring in. It seemed that every time John Ritblatt went on a social visit he would meet somebody who had something detrimental to say.

By Christmas 1974, things were starting to look up again. The sales returned to their proper level and we were catching up on the ground lost during the strike, but the outside pressures did not let up. By now British Land was in serious difficulties. It is well known that when a company is in trouble, the bosses become obsessively careful with little things like the petty cash. We seemed to be regarded as British Land's petty cash. Although our sales were back on target, the temporary recession had enabled them to establish a beach-head into our business and there was no getting them out.

The board found themselves an office and set up what they called a Think Tank. They were not retailers - none of them had ever run a shop in his life. In desperation Fitz and I asked for a meeting with Ritblatt. We tried to present a well-reasoned case and listen to his side,

but at one stage I thought that Fitz was going to break his neck.

In order to humour him, we said that we would go along with his suggestions. We agreed that there was not enough information to the public in the shop. We would have "Pay Here" signs and "Cash Desk" signs, but we wanted these done in a way that was right for the feel of the shop. To me it meant we could introduce neon all over the store, which had not been used since the 1950s, and I quite liked the idea. It was all agreed at the meeting, but Ritblatt and his merry men had no intention of allowing us any involvement. Next day a lorry arrived full of Tesco-like white light boxes to be put up all over the store. I felt sick. Very early in the morning before anyone arrived I went and jumped up and down on the whole lot. There wasn't one bit of usable white plastic left.

It was time for me to go. I couldn't watch the destruction of that beautiful building. It was dreadful to feel so powerless. They could have it. As my parting gesture I ordered 5,000 fluorescent plastic buckets for the use of the ground floor. Let them work that one out, I thought.

Against my better judgment I was inveigled into one last meeting with the entire Dorothy Perkins board. What were they trying to do? Why couldn't they let me go? Roxburgh flaunted my contract in my face. We had two more years to go and after that we couldn't open a shop within 50 miles of London.

All this time Fitz had been trying to raise finance to buy our business back. We couldn't have picked a worse time than the mid-1970s, with rising inflation. Most of the merchant banks had been pinched by the collapse of the property market, and London was full of ex-millionaires and people who knew Arabs.

We came so close to doing a deal with British Land that after several weeks of hard negotiation Fitz set off late one afternoon for the final meeting when the contracts would be signed. There were several solicitors and other experts in the room and at literally the last moment a technicality arose that made the deal impossible. When Fitz returned that night we knew that time was running out. Fitz carried on for a while but I bowed



The end: customers and staff in the debris of the final sale

out after it was clear that we couldn't regain control, and left the store in the hands of British Land.

It really hurt I still feel it today

Finally British Land decided that they and their acolytes could no longer run Big Biba. They decided to auction off the entire interior. Fitz and I were amazed at the interest of both private collectors and museums. Later the assistant curator of the Museum of Modern Art in New York told me how sad he had been that he had no money left at the time to buy anything for the museum. Oddly, it cheered us tremendously to think that so many of our things would find a good home where they would be appreciated.

Meanwhile, Fitz was trying to save the Biba name. It had become obvious that it was impossible for us to buy the building, but Fitz had found a man who controlled a small public company and who wanted to be our partner. We negotiated with British Land to buy the thriving cosmetics company and all the Biba trade marks. The price was agreed and our new partners were ready with their money.

We had new premises earmarked and we were waiting for the contracts to be prepared, but our

relationship with Roxburgh had now reached a state when it seemed to us that he would do anything to spite us. Fitz heard the rumour that British Land were negotiating with another company at Ritblatt's office. A lightning board meeting was called and it was announced that they had sold Biba Cosmetics and trade marks to a financier called Dobson, who was front man for another property company. Roxburgh was furious that I was not at that meeting. He moved a formal motion that I should be censured for not being present, but I had no wish to give him the satisfaction of seeing me as he finally sold Biba.

Fitz rang me "We've lost", he said. "I'm coming home."

In the past I sometimes imagined that someone had come and taken Biba away from me. After it happened, and Biba was no longer mine, I came across a Biba cosmetics stand in Paris at a *prêt à porter* show. The stand looked awful and I longed to go and tidy it up for them. The man on the stand wore gold chains around his neck, his shirt undone to his navel. The sales girl looked cheap and tart. They were trying to imitate Biba but had got it all wrong, and there was nothing I could do about it except walk away. It really hurt, I still feel it today.

My own ambition in life is to buy back the bones of Biba and let the poor old girl rest in peace.

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WEDNESDAY PAGE

ALAN FRANKS' DIARY

The wages of son is Darth

First the bad news: my daughter, having attained the age of five, reckons she is now in line for pocket money, and opens the talks with a rock-solid bargaining posture. "Eighty quid a day." Now the worse news: one of her birthday presents was a typewriter, and even as I scribble, I can hear from below the plastic clacking of the Rillington Junior International. I understand she is writing a diary - "for The Times, you know" - so perhaps we had better treat the following as vaudeville entries. It has been fun, but youth must be given its head, I suppose.



Now the worse news: my son has got a leak - I wonder where from - about the pay bargaining situation and has slipped in an admittedly moderate parody bid: "Eight pence and a cowboy sword." A thought: if Richmond's Jean Rooklet brings her project to fruition, I could always fund her cash demand through the lineage fee. No, she'd never wear it. No doubt believing that unity is strength, the two supplicants demand a tripartite meeting, to which I agree. In the sense that he is playing Gormley to her Scargill, there appears to have been an inversion of the age differential.



My daughter cites Morgan Prewitt, that most unstable of six-year-olds, as a precedent in the cash grant controversy. He, I am told, is in receipt of "millions of pounds a day" to keep him in Darth Vader masks and all the other accoutrements of today's fighting child. I am tempted to explain that he only gets his way by throwing a Morgasm, to which his mother, silly creature, always responds by showering him with pound notes as profuse as autumn leaves. I desist however, fearing a proliferation of such guerrilla tactics.

At last the good news: my daughter has discovered - I don't know where - a bottomless source of revenue. It is called The Junior Mint. You simply feed a blank paper between the cylinders and out comes a £50 note. It reminds me of those Ellison Novelty bargains of my own youth

(I had a throw), but I quash my scepticism. Suddenly I am a Keynesian, and quite happy to spend my way out of trouble. My daughter threatens to "come up to The Times and watch the sandwiches go round". How very disingenuous. She is bent on cementing useful contacts, and I am blown if I am going to abet her.

Better news yet: she has completed her first column, which I here quote in full: "Dear giles please come to my party next year". It has a certain frankness, I agree, but if that's 800 words, then I'm Joanna Lumley.

Still better: the Rillington Junior International has broken. The tape, through which she has dubbed all manner of seditious prose, is shattered from the reel, and I cannot, in all honesty, fix the thing. She is "going up to The Times to complain".

Memo to Charles Douglas-Horne: "Watch out!"

The Junior Mint has arrived. I was expecting it to land with the portentous thud of new plant, but the thing has fluttered down on to the mat with the rest of the final demands. Before you can say treasury forecast my daughter is creating wealth at the breakfast table. The rival claimant wants a slice of the action, and a terrible fight ensues. There is milk and All-Bran all over the carpet. John Wayne would have approved.

Return from work to find the front room awash with pristine currency. Daughter husbanding same with the sinus glow of a self-made millionaire. Tremendous projections for spending in the public (ie. family) sector, starting with a major lido on the site of the old compost heap and a loft conversion to house "the next five babies".



Memo to wife: "Don't panic". A painful lesson on economics - but who is teaching whom, and who is learning what? My daughter has, quite simply, acquired the means of production and intends to capitalize on the produce. I am tempted to embark on a bit of theory and say that this is not what Mr Friedman means by money supply. But there looms the shape of M3, PSBR and the other impenetrables of that linguistic landscape, stranger by far than most toddlerite potos. The real clincher is the state of the notes. They are grey, smudged, tissue-thin and not a third of the requisite size. In one corner is a thing that looks more like a thumbprint than a monarch's head. I think they would stand a fair chance in a bank of blind and handless tellers.

Cancer is a disease that strikes fear into the hearts of everyone

Annette Gartland met one woman who is fighting it... and winning

Lynne Pemberton was told last winter that she had cancer of the cervix - the neck of the womb. This January she underwent a radical Wertheim's hysterectomy where the uterus, cervix, ovaries, fallopian tubes and lymph nodes in the area are removed. She hopes that relating her experience, and feelings, might help other women struck by the disease.

The cancer sufferers you hear about are generally very optimistic and positive," she says. "At times I am, but I find it very difficult. I tend to be rather introspective and pessimistic, which colours my feelings about the future." Lynne's fear that she might have cancer began when a routine smear test last summer revealed an abnormality in cervical cells, and she was referred for further examination. This showed the need for a cone biopsy - a method of coring out cervical tissue for testing, which may totally remove the changing cells.

Lynne, who is 33 and lives in Kingston Surrey, was frightened about going into hospital and worried that she might not come safely through the operation. But she did think that the operation would be the end of the story, that nothing more serious would be found. But on her birthday, the hospital gynaecologist telephoned to explain as gently as possible that she had a "real cancer" and would lose her uterus.

"I was completely numb. Before the phone went down I was in tears and sure I was going to die. The first thing I thought of was, I can't have children. The fact that was cancer probably hit me about 30 seconds later."

Her husband, Trevor, was also devastated. "We didn't talk about it in any reasonable way. We were too busy trying to comfort each other, just trying to let it sink in," Lynne said. "The gynaecologist explained that my situation was unusual. He said that cancerous cells were normally on the surface of the cervix, or took the line of least resistance towards the outside. In my case they appeared to have gone the other way, actually in towards a more muscular area. The cone biopsy hadn't gone deep enough. He didn't believe it until he looked through the microscope himself."

Concerned that she would need so much time off work, Lynne offered to leave her job with an architect's

practice in Richmond, Surrey. The partners refused to accept her resignation and suggested that she should work when she could. "It is silly, but you think 'I've always been healthy, not terribly fit but eating sensibly, not overdoing anything, not drinking too much, so why should it be me?' Every few days I would suddenly think 'I'm dreaming, I'll wake up to find this isn't happening'."

Lynne had radiotherapy twice before the hysterectomy - an uncomfortable experience, but not frightening because it was so well explained. The worst part was when capsules of cesium which had been implanted under general anaesthetic and left in place for about 22 hours, were removed. She laughs, recalling the nurses extracting what seemed like miles of wadding. She also had a lymphogram, which checks on any spread of cancer to the lymph system.

The lymphogram was clear - her first good news in months. Between radiotherapy sessions, Lynne pushed herself to take her final professional examination in architecture. "It was a very traumatic time. Until the week before, I thought I would drop out." She and Trevor also decided to marry after living together for nine years, feeling that they could support each other better. Going into hospital for the hysterectomy, Lynne felt very frightened - about the pain and about dying.

She had expected to suffer quite severe, sharp pain afterwards. In fact, she experienced discomfort when moved and felt extremely bloated. She is glad to have declined her boss's offer to help pay for private treatment, which would have meant being in a room alone. The "tremendous" atmosphere in the Kingston Hospital ward helped. "I don't think I'd laughed so much in years. We all knew the most intimate details about each other and managed to laugh about almost everything that happened."

For about six weeks after the operation, movement was painful and slow, and Lynne was extremely tired. She mostly "marched up and down, drank water and slept". It must be hell, she says, for women with children to look after.

Lynne now receives hormone therapy, as the removal of ovaries ends the natural supply. She is distressed by the fact that she cannot



Lynne Pemberton with her husband: they married to give one another more support

have children. It is too early, she says, to consider adoption.

"Even though they've given me the maximum possible chance of nothing else happening, I'm not really convinced. I have to tell myself that I'm likely to be around in 20 years time."

Lynne felt that everyone who dealt with, or looked after her was "really wonderful". She felt well-informed. But she believes there could have been more explanations about the physical reaction to a hysterectomy and perhaps some printed information about the operation. There could also have been more advice about life in the ensuing months, like a simple

reminder that you would need very large clothing until the swelling subsided.

The speed and upset of events meant that Lynne did not contact any people or organizations for support. If she had been given a list of names and addresses she might have done so.

She is now very aware of having put things off in the past. When she felt "invulnerable" in terms of health she had a view of the future, stretching ahead, which she did not have to define. She feels differently now. "A positive approach has to come from me. It's in a way part of the healing process. The more time elapses, the more optimistic I feel."

How screen tests can save lives

Cervical cancer kills more than 2,000 women in Britain each year. Older women are more at risk as the disease usually takes seven to ten years, or more, to develop. But over the past decade the number of women under 35 dying each year from cervical cancer has doubled to more than 170.

It is not the most common gynaecological cancer, however. Cancer of the ovaries kills twice as many women. And, by comparison, 12,000 women die in Britain each year from breast cancer. Cervical cancer counts for four per cent of all cancers in women. In 1978 there were more than 4,000 new cases in Britain.

Women who have intercourse when they are young, have many

sexual partners or multiple venereal infections have a high risk of contracting cervical cancer. There is also evidence that there are high-risk males, according to Dr Dulcie Coleman, consultant cytopathologist at St Mary's Hospital in London. Partners of women with cervical cancer often had other partners who developed the disease.

More than two million cervical smear tests are performed in Britain each year, but screening has failed to reduce mortality. Dr Coleman cites the error rate in the test itself as one factor.

In areas such as Iceland and British Columbia in Canada where comprehensive screening takes place, the incidence of cervical cancer has been considerably re-

duced. In Finland, where the programme reaches 90 per cent of women between 30 and 59, cases of cervical cancer have halved. In Norway, where there is no national screening programme, incidence has increased by 15 per cent since 1965.

Alice Burns, health programmes organizer for the Women's National Cancer Control Campaign, said: "Any sexually active woman should have smear tests every three to five years."

Pre-malignant changes in the cervix are detected in about 1.5 per thousand women in Britain. A positive smear test, however, does not necessarily mean cancer, but that some cells are changing or have changed. The test is intended to pick up any abnormality. When pre-

malignant cells are found early, treatment can be quick and effective.

There is evidence of a link between cervical cancer and herpes. And scientists have discovered an association between genital warts and the cancer. British research has shown the DNA of a genital wart virus present in 58 per cent of patients with pre-malignant lesions of the cervix. There are, however, arguments that the wart viruses are not directly involved but merely passengers in cancer cells.

The Women's National Cancer Control Campaign, 1 South Audley Street, London W1, 01-499 7532, can provide contacts, advice and support for women who discover they have cervical cancer.

TALKBACK

Judging the shoplifters

From Mr Philip Joseph, Books Etc, Charing Cross Road, London, WC2. Quite correctly, Mrs Williams (Friday Page, July 22) asks for a more humane approach to suspected shoplifters but then goes on to request supermarkets to adopt greater willingness to assess a person's background before deciding to prosecute.

We run a small chain of bookshops and employ staff to try to deter shoplifting and security staff to catch shoplifters. We put notices stating All Thieves Will Be Prosecuted. This we do regardless of age, sex or background.

We do not know how to tackle the question of a person's background. What are the factors we should take into account? The vast majority of people we arrest admit their guilt and inform us they have never done anything like it before.

We are not qualified to judge a person's background. It is our duty to present the facts and it is the responsibility of the courts to decide on such matters.

From Nicholas Moss, Marine Avenue, North Ferriby, Humberside. In her article on shoplifting Veronica Grocock included part of a Home Office report *Theft in Shops*.

Among recommendations in the report, as a means to protect the sick and elderly from the experience of prosecution for shoplifting, is an alternative to the criminal charge of theft: "Taking goods without authority and without making payment".

While the report's motives are entirely laudable, the implication of this is to create what amounts to two-tier dishonesty, pure unadulterated dishonesty dealt with by the Theft Act and a second grade dishonesty to be explained away thus: "That doesn't really count... it was only taken from a shop". While not condoning dishonesty, shops must bear some of the responsibility for displaying goods in such a way that their removal, whether theft or by accident, continues to grow.

Kill or cure?

From John R Skyles, Denning Road, Hampton. Joanne Bower (Wednesday Page, August 3) asks the question: where does one draw the line between animal experiments which are beneficial and those which are not?

Should we be concerned for human welfare we must ask the question of any new proposed control on vivisection: What would have been the consequences on present day medicine if such control had been made effective 50 years ago?

I am scared of moralists. Especially those whose beliefs if they had been the norms of the past would have left us defenceless against the horrors which filled Victorian and Edwardian hospitals.

Smokescreen

From Rosemary Stephens, Albert Road, Clevedon, Avon. The letter from Helen Signy (Friday Page, July 29) reminds me of an occasion some years ago in West Africa, when I was invited to visit an exhibition on dietetics.

Illustrations for the different stands had been culled from various sources and included one of then current advertisements for, I think, Abdullah cigarettes, showing a group of sylph like men and women in evening dress. The caption read: "You see these people? They are lean and ugly through not taking enough carbohydrate."

If real men don't eat quiche it is a cert that not many will go a bundle on savoury ices either. But how about a Bloody Mary sorbet, icy, spicy and stunning? Or a snow of cucumber and creamy yogurt spiked - like that wonderfully refreshing Indian yogurt drink a salt lass - with fresh green ginger, spring onions and lemon juice? Smoother and richer is a blend of ripe avocado, cream and mayonnaise seasoned with garlic and lemons. And not strictly savoury but at home in this company, a fragrant ice made with the heavily perfumed pinky-gold, flesh of a fully ripe charantais melon and dry white wine.

One of the prettiest dishes in every nouvelle cuisine chef's repertoire has been an *assiette de sorbets* - spoonfuls of fruit

THE TIMES COOK



Shona Crawford Poole

prawns, Parma ham, sliced avocado, radishes and cucumber with sprigs of mint or basil. Then add a scoop of one or

more of the savoury sorbets.

I shall be making the ices again in Harrods at lunchtime on Friday using a new ice cream freezing and churning machine from ICICT called the Gelato Chef which makes easy work of ice creams and sorbets. However none of the recipes is any worse for being made the usual way.

Bloody Mary sorbet
Serves four to six
12 ripe medium-sized tomatoes
juice of 1 lemon
2 teaspoons Worcestershire sauce
1 teaspoon sugar
Salt to taste
4 tablespoons vodka

Drop the tomatoes into boiling water for a few moments then slip off the skins. Discard the seeds and purée the flesh by pressing it through a sieve or processing it briefly. Combine the tomato pulp with all the remaining ingredients and freeze it, covered, until the mixture has the texture of stiff slush.

Turn the partially frozen sorbet into a bowl and beat it vigorously. Return it to the freezer to freeze firm.

Most ices need to be softened, or ripened before serving. This is best done in the refrigerator and may take from 15 to 30 minutes to an hour.

Cucumber ice
Serves four to six
1 large cucumber
6 spring onions
Juice of 1 lemon
150ml (1/2 pint) natural yogurt
1cm (1/2 inch) cube peeled fresh ginger
Salt
1 egg white

Peel the cucumber and discard the seeds. Purée the flesh in a processor or blender with the green part of the spring onions. Add the lemon juice and yogurt. Use a garlic press to squeeze the juice from the fresh

ginger and add it to the mixture, then season it to taste with salt. Freeze the pulp until it has the texture of stiff slush then turn it into a bowl. Whisk the egg white to a firm meringue. Beat the cucumber mixture thoroughly then fold in the egg white. Return the ice to the freezer and freeze until firm.

Avocado ice cream
Serves six to eight
3 large, ripe avocados
300 ml (1/2 pint) double cream
6 tablespoons good mayonnaise
Juice of 1 lemon
1/2 clove garlic
Salt
1/2 teaspoon cayenne pepper
2 egg whites

Purée the avocado flesh by pressing it through a sieve, or use a processor. Combine the avocado with the cream, mayonnaise, and lemon juice. Squeeze the garlic in a press and add the pulp together with salt to taste and the cayenne. Mix well and freeze until the mixture is a stiff slush. Turn it into a bowl and beat it thoroughly. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites and return the mixture to the freezer.

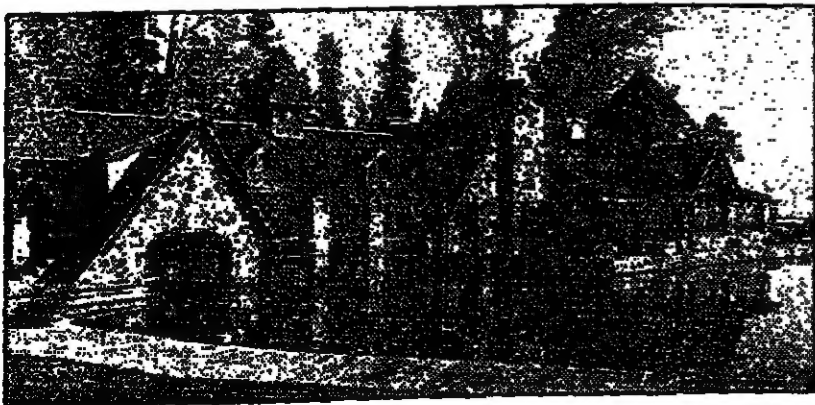
When using a churn the egg whites are beaten lightly and added to the vegetable or avocado purée at the beginning of the freezing process.

Avocado ice cream looks pretty served in tall wine glasses with a couple of un-peeled prawns hooked over the rim of each glass.

Melon and white sorbet
Serves four to six
1 very ripe charantais melon
110g (4oz) sugar
300ml (1/2 pint) dry white wine

Purée the melon flesh by pressing it through a sieve or in a processor. Stir in the sugar. Stir the mixture from time to time until the sugar dissolves and add the wine. Freeze until the mixture has the texture of stiff slush then beat it vigorously and freeze until firm.

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GOING PRIVATE

A few years ago Mr Benn promised this country a "massive and irreversible shift" in the location of economic power. Today there is, indeed, the prospect of an important change in the pattern of ownership and control. It could well be massive and may prove irreversible. But it will be very different in character from that intended by Mr Benn. Instead of more nationalization and socialization, many industries now in state hands are to pass into private ownership.

At present comment is focused on the proposed sale of 51 per cent of British Telecom. In this instance there is one dominant supplier and no declared intention of changing the position. Critics have asked, with reason and force, what purpose is served by converting a publicly owned monopoly into a privately owned one. There is a danger that, by failing to think through the purpose of privatization, the Government may become entangled in a protracted debate about British Telecom and so lose momentum in other areas.

Two kinds of privatization need to be distinguished. The first is the sale of state assets in an industry where there already are - or, at least, potentially could be - several competitors. The second is in the contrasting circumstances where, for technological reasons, there can be only one supplier. There is a powerful case for privatizing natural monopolies - such as British Telecom - which come into this second category, but it is less obvious than the case for privatizing competitive industries. The economic aspects, in particular, are most clear and persuasive when competition prevails.

If there are many suppliers of a good or a service, rivalry between them ensures that output will expand until a point is reached at which price matches the extra cost of production. As a further increase in output beyond this point would lead to lower prices and higher costs, the suppliers would suffer losses. So the further increase in output does not take place and instead resources are allocated to another industry where, once again, competition will establish the right balance between prices

and costs. It follows that public ownership is unnecessary. Market forces and private enterprise generate a socially optimal outcome if they are left to themselves. This outcome, known technically as marginal cost pricing, has been blessed by generations of textbook writers and is about as uncontroversial as any large principle in economics can be.

The real world is more complicated than textbooks and practice has a habit of overwhelming theory. But there should be no doubt that the basic ideas in the standard description of the competitive process are right. Nit-pickers may want to add refinements, qualifications and provisos. But they cannot deny that most of private industry is profitable, that much of the nationalized sector is unprofitable and that losses are incurred by nationalized industries because, in certain operations, costs are conspicuously above prices. If these industries were in the private sector, the marginal operations would be closed down and the resources they employ would become available for more worthwhile activities.

As it happens, the greatest potential gains from privatization do not come in new and growing industries, such as British Telecom, but in old industries where loss-makers have been tolerated because their deficits are covered by profits elsewhere in the business or by subsidies from the Exchequer. Perhaps the most glaring example of this kind of inefficiency is the National Coal Board. The recent Monopolies and Mergers Commission's report showed how unprofitable mines are kept in production and their losses met by surpluses earned in efficient mines. Coal mining is certainly not a natural monopoly. For most of its existence the British coal-mining industry has been in the hands of several independent companies and, even today, this remains the normal state of affairs in other countries. On economic criteria the case for privatizing coal and splitting the industry into several units is far less controversial than the case for privatizing British Telecom.

The strength of competitive forces depends not only on the number of suppliers in this

country, but also on an industry's openness to imports from abroad. On this basis British Steel, BT, British Shipbuilders, Rolls-Royce and British Airways are definite candidates for privatization. In all five cases the main obstacle is an unsatisfactory commercial record in recent years, a consideration which is thought to preclude the introduction of private capital. It deserves to be emphasized that what matters in privatization is the ultimate benefit to the community. In these cases the benefit consists largely in the elimination of loss-making activities. If unsuccessful businesses were transferred to private hands at nominal prices and their new managers restored them to health, the ultimate result would be much better for society than if they were to stay in government ownership and lose money indefinitely. The unprofitability of a nationalized industry does not alone justify the deferment of privatization.

The case for privatizing competitive industries is, therefore, the same as the case for competition. When a competitive industry is artificially contained in one enterprise and that enterprise is publicly owned, managers lack the discipline imposed by shareholders. As they believe that the state will, in the final analysis, cover their losses, there is a temptation to enjoy a quiet life by maintaining too many unprofitable operations. The perpetuation of unprofitable operations is evidence of resource misallocation and economic inefficiency. When nationalized industry managers take a more robust attitude and try to close down loss-makers, they are frequently hampered or prevented by politicians, responding to special lobbies and pressure groups, and an often exaggerated idea of the social benefit conferred by maintaining loss-making industries, which does not occur in the private sector.

So both economic and political arguments favour a programme of thoroughgoing privatization in competitive parts of the economy. The rationale for privatizing natural monopolies has a much larger political content and perhaps understandably causes more disagreement. It will be examined in a later article on this page.

RETHINK ON THE RHINE

The defence review now in progress has considered British strategy outside the Nato area, but has yet to contemplate the political and military tangle on Nato's central front. It would be tempting to the cost-accountants in the defence world to assume that the Falklands crisis was a national aberration; but most strategists know that it is always the unpredictable event which occurs first. Moreover the very strength of Nato's central front, upon which the security of the United Kingdom ultimately depends, has induced Soviet outflanking manoeuvres and proxy operations in many other trouble spots throughout the world. It would be an unwise general who failed to guard his flanks and rear, and that precaution should be the basis of Britain's evolving strategy, particularly since it should coincide with a financial need to question the undue fixation with Nato's central front which has turned Britain's Rhine Army into a strategic unworkable.

Britain's overall contribution to Nato far exceeds that of her allies, both financially and in terms of the range of military capability. Any sensible basis of cost sharing, and operational burden sharing, would see that the British contribution should be concentrated in the maritime area, while the continental forces would come mainly from West Germany and its neighbours. Instead we have the West German Navy, which should anyway concentrate its skills on the Baltic, wasting resources acquiring an Atlantic capability, which is already met by the British and, to some extent, by the Dutch.

There is no operational logic in the strategy of forward defence in West Germany, which

is persisted with for political reasons which now need revaluation. The consequence of this is Britain has no flexibility about the deployment of her army-in-being, which is predominantly bogged down guarding every forward inch of a sixty-three kilometre front. That front would be more appropriately defended by West German forces who defend the rest of the line. The British Corps could then be positioned as a tactical reserve for the whole of Northern Army Group.

There would be two advantages in such a change. The first would be that it would dissolve the tactical rigidities imposed on Nato's military thinking by the forward defence strategy. The second is that Britain could then make perfectly legitimate savings in the cost of her standing contribution to land forces in Central Europe without affecting the day-to-day order of battle which has become such a political obsession within the Alliance.

A smaller Rhine army, held as a tactical reserve, would obviously call into question the British command of Northern Army Group. That is a dispensable appointment, not least because there would then be no one-over-one relationship between HQ BAOR and HQ First British Corps. There should be further savings in headquarters costs which, at the rate of £10 million per 1,000 men, is always to be desired.

The political and military consequence of Britain's ceding the command of Northern Army Group would be to expand the authority and influence of the Bundeswehr in Nato's councils. That is only right, in view of West Germany's preponderant contribution and critical geo-

graphical position. It would be represented by Belgium and The Netherlands. It could lead to the withdrawal of their units from West Germany, but, though that would be a pity it could not be held to make any serious difference to the likely order of battle in an emergency.

It is true that the Federal Republic has always been coy about assuming too preponderant a role within Nato. Even now its leaders complain that demographic difficulties may restrict West Germany's ability to maintain its army at today's strength. Nevertheless it is only if West Germany is prepared to alter its military strength that any more than marginal difference can be made to the military equation across the Iron Curtain. If the West Germans want the forward strategy to be maintained, in spite of its illogicality, perhaps they should be prepared to put their men where their mouths are.

It is time that West Germany and her allies recognized the reality of German power and adjusted to it. She is no longer a genuine junior partner in the Alliance. Indeed it has become an unnecessary paradox that the most powerful country in Europe should participate in an Alliance in a way which confers superiority on her less capable and poorer allies. The penalties imposed on those allies by the formulae devised in 1954 should now be changed so that there is a more efficient distribution of forces within Nato. Only then will the Alliance be organized to maximize its defences. That is the fundamental truth of the matter which the British Government should pursue through all the diplomatic thickets which have concealed it for nearly thirty years.

Intimations of mortality

From Instructor Captain M. A. Waller, RN (Retd)

Sir, It was Egypt. He was trying to sell me a rug. I was resting. He outlined its virtues at length ending, "Sir, it will last you a lifetime." He stopped short, looking at my white hair, turned and walked away laughing loudly.

Damn it! I'm only 67. Yours appreciatively, M. A. WALLER, Encombe, St Nicholas, Chard, Somerset. August 8.

Counting the cost of motorways

From the Chairman of The Conservation Society

Sir, The extinction of the natural flora and fauna of this country in order to build motorways and other developments diminishes the environment permanently; the developments exact a real, if unquantifiable, "opportunity cost" of indefinite duration in order to provide what may well prove to be a very short-lived present benefit.

Perhaps, therefore, the public sentiment noted by Michael Baily (report, July 29) which "supports those who champion the butterfly case" rather than advocates of "roads" has a sounder basis than the general tone of his article suggests.

The real objections to motorway building, however, are far more substantial and have been put many times by this society and other environmental groups without, unfortunately, making much impact on policy.

They are, firstly, that building more roads tends to encourage the growth of even more traffic, rather than the other way round; secondly, that increasing our national dependence on oil, which is the inescapable effect of increasing road traffic, is likely to prove unfortunate, if not downright dangerous, in a relatively few years when diminishing oil supplies impose severe price increases if not physical shortages; thirdly, that encouraging private road traffic depresses the provision of public transport, both by road and rail, to the deprivation of the 50 per cent of the population which, for various reasons does not possess its own cars and finally, that increasing road freight traffic causes intolerable congestion, pollution and environmental degradation in urban areas, which motorways do nothing to alleviate and much to exacerbate.

Comparisons with other countries are misleading. They mostly have greater distances between towns, smaller population densities, and a smaller network of secondary roads. Hence this country must formulate its own transport policy to suit its own present and expected future circumstances.

It makes sense to try to shift as much traffic as possible from road to rail to relieve road congestion, make better use of presently under-used assets, and above all, to preserve a greater range of options for the future.

It makes no sense at all to continue sacrificing scarce land and irreplaceable amenity in a vain attempt to build sufficient roads to avoid all congestion. The ability to motor unimpeded is not one of the fundamental democratic freedoms. If congestion occurs, motorists can and do learn to live with it.

In all probability shortages of oil and other commodities will solve the congestion problem within the foreseeable future. Why cannot we look ahead, for a change, and learn to adopt a sustainable life-style which is not prone first to hardening of the arteries and later to pernicious anaemia?

Yours faithfully, R. D. HARRISON, Chairman, The Conservation Society Ltd, 136 Goldington Road, Bedford.

Qualified for the job

From Mr Keith Nickol

Sir, I express no view as to whether the alleged "infiltrators" at Cowley put wronged the extent of their qualifications for political reasons or not.

It is, though, in my certain knowledge that if a degree holder applies for a job he or she is often rejected as being over-qualified. If they do manage to get a job and their fellow workers find out they have a degree they are often not accepted, however good they are at their jobs.

Degree holders have as much right to a job as anyone else. It is quite wrong to assume them to be politically motivated if they apply for humble jobs. When I applied for a job as a hospital storeman I was asked searching political questions. It never seemed to occur to the interviewer that I was simply jobless seeking a job.

Yours sincerely, KEITH NICKOL, 17 Tredegar Square, Bow, E3.

Nigerian students

From Mr N. G. Joseph

Sir, Those who have experience in dealing with Nigerian students will find the reported statement of the officials of the Nigerian High Commission unconvincing (*The Times*, August 2). The most common reason given for non-payment of fees by the students is the restrictions, as well as the long bureaucratic delays, in releasing the necessary foreign exchange. Yet the High Commission officials deny this.

The concern of the educational institutions and hostels about the £3m owing by the Nigerian students is understandable. What is less well known, and should cause as equal concern, is the undeserved privations and problems these young people suffer, with perhaps consequent ill effects on the quality of their work and health.

While any approach made to the Nigerian High Commission for any assistance receives a polite response, I found their scope for speedy action is limited. Lack of information is not the real cause of this, as the High Commission officials claim, but a lack of a definite policy.

One suggestion worth considering is to get a financial guarantee, supported by the Nigerian Government (even in the case of private students) before admission is given to students for any course of study. Yours faithfully, N. G. JOSEPH, Warden, Chester House Hostel, 1 Chester House, Pages Lane, Muswell Hill, N10.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Churches' role in world politics

From the Acting General Secretary of The British Council of Churches

Sir, Thank you for your critical, yet sympathetic leader (August 10) on the World Council of Churches. The Church at every level needs loyal friends who are also unsparring critics.

There is, however, a contradiction at the heart of your critique. You rightly warn the WCC of the besetting sin of becoming an end in itself. Yet that is where your recipe would lead. You ask the WCC to devote itself more single-mindedly to the task of restoring Christian unity.

True, Christian disunity is the Church's Achilles heel. It is a scandal because a disunited Church cannot effectively serve a spiritually and physically broken world. To this world Jesus, quoting Isaiah, says "I have come to bring good news to the poor, release to captives, to let the broken victims go free."

That is why the WCC is right to make the world its priority, to have spoken on Afghanistan (and probably wrong not to have spoken more strongly), right to combat racism, right to plead for economic justice, right to condemn an arms race that kills hungry children and threatens to destroy God's creation.

The danger is not, as you suggest, that the WCC is out of touch with "the ordinary Christian." It usually speaks only too eloquently for the world's ordinary Christians, most of whom are neither well-fed, white nor western.

That is why the average British churchgoer is so disconcerted. We cannot easily get used to being one of the world's minorities. I can attest to that personally. At home my views are held to be left wing. Abroad, more often than not, I find myself somewhere to the right of centre. The WCC's problem is that it is very close to the global centre yet its task is to reflect Jesus, its Lord, and not necessarily its membership.

The Church has no real choice. The world's agenda must always be its own agenda. But on God's terms. Woe to a Church that avoids the social, economic and political issues of its time. Each of them is also a spiritual issue. Only by facing political conflict can politics be transcended and healing be brought to the world.

Future of Alliance

From Sir Harold Bealey

Sir, I fully agree with Edward Mortimer's rejection (August 9) of the view that the Liberal-SDP Alliance should attempt "to destroy and replace Labour." But his conclusion that the Alliance should be offering Labour the prospect of a centre-left coalition seems to me quite unrealistic.

As the Labour Party moves further to the left it surely becomes increasingly inconceivable that, with the short-term objective of preventing the prolongation of Conservative government, it would collaborate in a reform of the electoral system, the result of which would probably be to preclude for ever the fulfilment of the Party's more revolutionary dreams.

Fire at sea

From Mr A. Crosby

Sir, I wish to inform *The Times* that their account (August 11) of the rescue of the crew of the German vessel *Delstedt* omitted to mention that the first vessel on the scene, the first to attach lines to the German vessel, alert the rescue services and contain the fire with its own fire-fighting equipment, was the *Survey* vessel *Whitethorn*.

She stood by tied to the German vessel to ensure the safety of the German crew, putting herself at risk, not knowing the nature of the cargo or severity of the fire because the German vessel had lost all means of radio communication. The Master and engineers from the German ship came aboard the *Whitethorn* to use the ship's radio.

I believe a good deal of credit should be given to the Master and crew of the *Whitethorn* for their competent and professional handling of the situation.

I might add that the RN Minesweeper *Crichton* appeared not to have adequate experience and equipment for this emergency in one of the busiest shipping lanes of the world. The *Whitethorn* had to supply additional fire-fighting equipment to the Navy vessel.

Yours etc, ALAN CROSBY, Institute of Geological Sciences, Ring Road, Halton, Leeds. August 11.

Body and mind

From Professor P. Armitage

Sir, Even those who, like myself, are sceptical of some of the claims made for alternative medicine will welcome the support given by Ruth West and Brian Inglis, in the third of their articles (August 10), for controlled studies to compare conventional and alternative therapies.

Many of us find it difficult to enthuse about systems of treatment with a weak theoretical basis and little convincing evidence of effectiveness. The latter requires more than mere anecdotes of individual patients' experiences.

Fortunately, the principles of comparative clinical trials are widely understood, although their extension to the comparison of conventional and alternative therapies will require a more generous degree of cooperation from the practitioners on both sides than has usually been evident.

This pragmatic approach to the evaluation of therapy is unfortunately discouraged in your rather

broader for our neighbour and love for our enemy are rightly, biblically at the heart of the WCC's agenda. To separate religion from life is a heresy. God in Christ has everything to offer a starving child and the commander of a Polar submarine, here and hereafter. That is why Christian unity and the ecumenical movement, which the WCC serves, matters so much.

One of the central affirmations of the Assembly that has just ended is that the unity of the Church and the unity of the whole human family remain central and equal priorities for the WCC.

Yours sincerely, PAUL OESTREICHER, Acting General Secretary, The British Council of Churches, 2 Eaton Gate, SW1. August 11.

From the Venerable F. H. House

Sir, As one who has had inside knowledge of the workings of the World Council of Churches for many years, I welcome the fact that you have devoted two leading articles to its activities (August 5 and 10). But I would venture two observations.

First, as a Council of Churches, not an independent agency, it must in principle have due regard for the wishes of the leaders of the member-churches in each country. If they oppose overt action by the council's officers or committees with regard to conditions in their country, official action by the council is thereby restricted.

Secondly, the predictable preference of news-men for reporting statements on political issues should not be allowed to obscure the fact that the remarkable Lima statement of agreement on the doctrines of baptism, eucharist and ministry, to which you refer, is not the product of a new-found "maturity" in the Council, but was the product of over 30 years' continuous work on "faith and order" questions, which from the first have continued to have a major place in World Council operations.

Yours faithfully, FRANCIS H. HOUSE, 11 Drummond Court, Leeds. West Yorkshire. August 10.

The programme of the far left is realistic only on the not unreasonable assumption that sooner or later our present absurd electoral system will produce a left-wing majority in the House of Commons based on a third or little more of the electorate. This prospect no doubt helps to explain the considerable support which exists within the Conservative Party for the principle of proportional representation.

It is in this direction, and not towards Labour, that the Alliance will probably have a look if it gives the priority it ought in the national interest to give to the cause of electoral reform.

Yours faithfully, HAROLD BEALEY, Reform Club, Pall Mall, SW1. August 10.

Press in South Africa

From Mr Alan Locke

Sir, I purchased your newspaper August 1 (\$1.50), to peruse the current events in South Africa and to put aside as a memento of my young son's birthday.

I see Donald Woods is still at it! He states, apparently with a straight "face", that the South African press is not free. We all agree, but self-protection against subversion, while on the extreme side, is a natural tendency and the South Africans are correct in their desire to preserve some semblance of order in the middle of chaos.

The press is not free in the United Kingdom, either - as Mr Woods could well inquire of your own paper or, indeed, the *Financial Times*.

I have often wondered why the gentleman in question did not have the courage of his own convictions and become a journalist in, say, Uganda or Burundi - not run to the arms of white so-called democracy in England, and snipe.

He could do with a dose of black "rule", as I have experienced, or, better, five years on black-groves food in Angola or Mozambique. He would then run to South Africa as so many blacks do - not run away.

Most sincerely, ALAN LOCKE, 35094 Dorchester Court, Lakeshore Park, Newark, CA 94360, USA. August 6.

obscurest leading article of the same day. You denigrate the "purely scientific attitude to medicine", the "causal approach" as a basis for scientific exploration, and the statistical approach to medicine.

If, by a non-causal approach, you mean a recognition of the extent to which a patient's response is influenced by an enormous number of external factors and personal characteristics, then you should realise that it is precisely this "indeterminism" that makes it imperative to compare therapies by carefully designed studies in which statistical design and analysis are essential ingredients.

How otherwise are we ever to know that the apparent success of an alternative therapy is due to the intrinsic properties of the therapy and not to the individual characteristics of those patients who happen to choose it?

Yours faithfully, P. ARMITAGE, University of Oxford, Department of Biomathematics, Pusey Street, Oxford. August 11.

The treasure hunt for antiquities

From the Chairman of the Antiquities Dealers Association

Sir, Mr Tatton-Brown (August 1) is absolutely correct in saying that many antiquities seem these days to command over-inflated prices, e.g. the recently sold Celtic horse harness mount from Buckinghamshire at £34,000, plus buyer's premium. However, before attacking the auction houses and "peddlars" of and dealers in antiquities" he should first identify where his friends are.

Many antiquities in this country, to which he is largely referring, are actually found by chance, as against being "looted" (his words), or have pedigrees of residence in collections here. The Antiquities Dealers Association (ADA) was set up just over a year ago in an endeavour to combat many of the ills in the "trade". Many of its members bid for or supply material to numerous museums and work in close cooperation with them, often assisting in background research as to provenances, etc.

Mr Tatton-Brown's "two-pronged attack", the first against treasure-hunters and the second against dealers, is a little lopsided. ADA very much supports the first "prong", hence its endeavours to introduce, among other things, a system of registration of pieces, but on the second "prong" he attacks himself and the work of his colleagues.

ADA has been accepted as an affiliated institutional member of the Museums Association; the Council for British Archaeology, especially its director, Dr Henry Cleere, has been most helpful and interested in the formation of ADA and important discussions will shortly be in train between both bodies. Not least, the previous Minister for the Arts, the Right Hon Paul Channon, has similarly expressed his interest "in this development in the antiquities world" - the formation of ADA.

The members of ADA agree with and subscribe to, via their code of conduct, much that Mr Tatton-Brown propounds, except that they are loath to find themselves upon his second "prong", uncomfortable as it will be, it will also mean that many museums will lose good friends, information and, not least, acquisitions that they might well otherwise not be aware of.

Yours faithfully, PETER A. CLAYTON, Chairman, Antiquities Dealers Association, c/o B. A. Seaby Ltd, Audley House, 11 Margaret Street, W1. August 8.

Farming methods

From Mr George Gibson

Sir, Defending modern farming practices, Mr Watson and Mr de Salis (August 6) commit at least two errors. Mr Watson doesn't appreciate that British farmers still supply only half the grists for British bread. The Government has recently sunk £14m "pump-priming" in a "Food from Britain" campaign that couldn't produce a loaf of bread in its lavish display of provender at last month's Royal Show.

Mr de Salis overlooks the dire trend in the EEC, led by Britain in this instance, for modern, highly capitalized methods to throw workers out of jobs, thus impoverishing rural life. In 1958 20 million of the workforce in the present EEC Ten worked on the land. Now this number has dwindled to 8,700,000, or 8.2 per cent of the total force; in Britain the proportion has wasted to about 2 per cent. Yours faithfully, GEORGE GIBSON, 14 Woodland Rise, Greenford, Middlesex. August 6.

Sloanes at Exeter

From Mr Owen Hughes

Sir, What a pity that Professor Ted Whag (report, August 8) allows his anti-public school prejudices to get in the way of the truth when he relates an incident at his own university.

The Exeter University Federation of Conservative Students did indeed hire a white Rolls-Royce as a counter-protest during a day of action, in an attempt to show that at least Conservative students need no more in grants from the Government.

However, the "leading lights" of the Exeter FCS are not the public-school "coves" that Professor Whag speaks of. No, like any loyal Tory Party organization, they have responded to Mrs Thatcher's initiative and have ruthlessly purged all the wet public-school types who, in despair, have set up exclusive dining clubs and Tory reform groups from where they snipe at the Tebbitite FCS.

Yours faithfully, OWEN HUGHES, 10 Peatmoor Close, Fleet, Aldershot, Hampshire. August 9.

Missing the point

From Mr Robert Mason

Sir, Near here there is a street mainly of small hotels and bed and breakfast places. One of the few privately occupied houses has a prominent notice in the window: "We are not a guest house." Next door there is an equally prominent notice: "But we are a guest house."

Each time I pass I have to resist the temptation to ring the bell and ask "Yes, but what are you now?"

Yours faithfully, ROBERT MASON, 44 Sussex Square, Brighton, Sussex. August 13.

Planning by default

From Mr Michael Cross

Sir, The demise of economic and physical policy thinking and planning is to be viewed with great alarm. Your leading article, "A plan by any other name" (August 8) highlights the madness of planning by default.

But within this no policy/no planning philosophy lie elements of the belief that state involvement of almost any kind hinders and possibly prevents economic initiative taking. Is this really the case?

Surely the state plays a vital role by providing the physical, social and technical infrastructure upon which the economy can develop. For

example, without a coherent and long term policy as regards the communication/information infrastructure required for the UK, the future growth of the economy might be severely impeded.

Would it be too much to ask the renamed Social Science Research Council to fill the vacuum created by the closure of the "think tank" (NEDO beware) and to present a coherent series of policy options from its "centres of excellence"? If not, where can we turn for real policy analysis?

Yours sincerely, MICHAEL CROSS, 182A Kew Road, Richmond, Surrey.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
August 16: The Prince Andrew this morning visited British Airways Helicopters' Base at Aberdeen and was received upon arrival by the Chairman, British Airways Helicopters Ltd (Mr Frederick E. Bonner). Squadron Leader Adam Wise was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales, patron, the English Chamber Orchestra, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will attend a concert given by Mr Matias Rostropovich and the orchestra at Kensington Palace on December 5.

Princess Anne, Chancellor of London University, will attend Commemoration Week celebrations at King's College on December 1. Princess Anne, Commandant-in-Chief, St John Ambulance and

Nursing Cadets, will attend the St John Gala Ball at the Inter-Continental Hotel on December 7.

Princess Anne, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Signals, will attend a briefing at the School of Signals, Blandford Camp, Dorset, on December 9.

Princess Anne, President of the Save the Children Fund, will attend a fashion show organized by the Arab Women's Council Emergency Relief at The Savoy Hotel on December 14.

Princess Anne, President of the Save the Children Fund, will attend the annual carol concert at the Albert Hall on December 21.

Princess Anne, Chancellor of London University, will open the new Department of Nursing Studies at Chelsea College on November 2. Princess Anne, will attend the Christmas celebrations in Westminster Cathedral on December 20.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr T. Barrett and Miss A. Nissen

The engagement is announced between Timothy, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Stephen Barrett, of Radnor Walk, London, SW3, and Anna, daughter of Mr and Mrs Eugene Nissen, of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Mr S. S. B. Blair and Miss C. de Nobrega

The engagement is announced between Stephen, youngest son of the late Mr D. A. Blair and Mrs Blair, of Rangitane, Wanganui, New Zealand, and Claire, daughter of Mr and Mrs Alexander de Nobrega, of Cotton Lodge, Guildford, Surrey.

Mr P. H. Brewin and Miss T. L. Speller

The engagement has been announced between Philip, eldest son of Mr H. Brewin, of Sydney, New South Wales, and Mrs J. Drage, of Melbourne, Victoria, and Tessa, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Speller, of Tisbury, Kent.

Mr P. J. Ender and Miss M. McL. Scrimgeour

The engagement is announced between Peter, younger son of Mr and Mrs John R. Ender, of Hoxley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, and Miss Margaret McL. Scrimgeour, CBE, RAF, Retd, of Southampton, and Mrs R. S. Scrimgeour, of Maidenhead, Berkshire.

Mr L. M. Le Page and Miss S. E. Meller

The engagement is announced between Ian, son of Mr and Mrs M. J. Le Page, of Guildford, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. T. Meller, of East London.

Mr C. Mathison and Miss F. Lloyd

The engagement is announced between Cedric, son of the late Mr J. C. Mathison, and Mrs F. E. Mathison, of Perth, Australia, and Frances, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. J. W. Lloyd, of Heston, Wiltshire.

University news

Cambridge

Professor J. R. S. Fincham, ScD, (Penthouse), FRS, Buchanan professor of genetics, Edinburgh University, has been elected to the Arthur Balfour professorship of genetics from May 1, 1984.

Dr S. Rosenne, advocate and member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, Israel, has been elected Arthur Goodhart professor in legal science for the academic year 1983-84.

Appointments

University Lecturer, Classics: Miss W. M. Beard, MA, PhD, (Newman College). From January 1, 1984 for three years.

Awards

H. M. Chadwick studentship 1983-84: K. W. Dark, Sidney Sussex College. Archibald Grant studentship 1983-84: S. B. Hogg, Clare Hall and J. A. Vane, St. John's College.

Charles Fox prize 1982-83: L. M. Stoddard, MA.

Birthdays today

Sir Antony Acland, 67; The Earl of Carrick, 52; Mr Robin Cousins, 26; Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Goodwin, 75; Sir Michael Hadow, 68; Dr J. P. Hodge, 78; The Very Rev. R. C. D. James, 78; Professor Sir Leslie Martin, 75; Mr George Melly, 57; Mr Alan Minter, 32; Mr V. S. Naipaul, 51; Mr Hamish O'Sullivan, 59; Dr R. S. Page, 35; Mr Nelson Piquet, 31; Mr Wayne Sleep, 35; Miss Alfreda Thorogood, 41; Mr Guillermo Vilas, 31; Sir Michael Williams, 72; Professor Michael Wise, 65.

Church news

The Rev P. J. S. Gifford, Rector of St. John's, St. Albans, is to give the opening prayer at the opening of the new church at St. Albans on September 14.

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Welcoming hands: The Rev Ayo Omidoye outside James Brooks's fine building in Shoreditch, east London (Photograph: Tony Weaver).

Pastor rescues a Victorian edifice

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

A fine piece of Victorian church architecture is about to be rescued from dereliction and brought back to life in the East End of London by the Christ Apostolic Church, one of the largest denominations in Nigeria.

The church, built to a design by James Brooks in 1867, and the matching complex of ancillary buildings which once housed a thriving Anglo-Catholic mission to London's poor, are destined to become a showplace of Black Christianity in Britain.

The parish church of St Columba was declared redundant about five years ago, caught between the upper and nether millstones of a falling congregation and the rising cost of building maintenance.

The Grade A listed building has a noble exterior and superb interior proportions. It is to be restored in traditional style at a cost of more than a quarter of a million pounds. The Christ Apostolic Church, although pentecostal, is not far from fundamentals from the Church of England, and the Pastor, the Rev Ayo Omidoye, has Anglican sympathies.

His congregation has raised £60,000 to buy the ancillary buildings, a former clergy house, convent, and school, and another

£60,000 for their repair. Much of the work was done voluntarily, local residents were treated to the sight of black housewives mixing concrete on the pavement outside, a performance of enormous African enthusiasm and good humour.

The same energy is about to burst inside the church itself, as soon as the diocese of London signs the final documents and hands over the key.

At present the locked church, surrounded by the ruins of the community now using the adjacent buildings, is a rather unfriendly symbol of the Church of England's attitude to its new tenants, or so it must seem to Pastor Omidoye.

The £263,000 cost of renovation, much of which will go to make good Anglican neglect of the fabric in the past, will be partly covered by grants from Hackney Borough Council, The Greater London Council, and the Department of the Environment. That is the one advantage to the church of taking on a listed building. The rest will be raised as the previous £120,000 was raised, from the pockets of church members and by door-to-door collections in the area.

Although Nigerian in origin, Pastor

Omidoye's constant theme to his congregation is that the Christ Apostolic Church must become British, and must aim to serve not ex-patriate Africans exclusively but the whole local community. There is a particular job waiting to be done, he said, with local young West Indians.

"We have the premises and we have the skill," he said. "We are hoping to get as many people from the community as possible to come and worship with us. When we have completed the work, we are hoping it will be used for various projects of the community in general."

His church is independent of its Nigerian mother church, and no financial assistance is expected from that direction. The congregation already contains West Indians, Ghanaians, and the first few white members, and there are four assistant pastors.

They are united in their pride at having one of the "many fine buildings which gave Britain her cultural heritage", and in the belief that they were led to this spot just to the north of Shoreditch High Street by the guidance of the Holy Spirit. It is part of the creed of the Christ Apostolic Church that miracles do happen.

Service luncheon

Royal Army Service Corps and Royal Corps of Transport

The RASC and RCT Officers' Luncheon Club yesterday entertained Major-General J. Lamb at luncheon at Mark Masons Hall, Brigadier D. N. Locke, chairman, presided and among those attending were:

Major-General Sir Cecil Smith, P. Street, J. B. Street, and G. Street. Major-General J. B. Street, P. Street, J. B. Street, and G. Street. Major-General J. B. Street, P. Street, J. B. Street, and G. Street.

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Cool head: George Turley, of Darham A, finding it thirsty work at the English Bowling Association national pairs championship at Worthing, West Sussex, yesterday (Photograph: Ian Stewart).

A wealth of pop memorabilia to come under Sotheby's hammer

A sale of pop memorabilia at Sotheby's next month, including several souvenirs of The Beatles, is expected to total £170,000.

A hand-written draft of "Imagine", a song by John Lennon is expected to fetch up to £10,000. And a Broadwood upright piano on which he composed songs, including "Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds", could fetch £15,000.

The sale, on September 1 in London, has 350 Beatles items and several others connected with the Rolling Stones, Elvis Presley, Cliff Richard, Buddy Holly and Jimi Hendrix.

Sotheby's said: "There are 477 lots and it is our biggest sale so far of pop memorabilia. We have held two other sales of this sort in the past and it is evident that there is a tremendous market."

"Eight of The Beatles' gold discs and several early photographs will be on sale. A Vox Phantom guitar organ used by George Harrison is expected to fetch £8,000."

On the sixth anniversary of the death of Elvis Presley, the souvenir business is thriving. Elvis' Yours, a company started by Mr Sidney Shaw, a

north London teacher, four years ago, now has a turnover of around £400,000 a year.

Mr John Barber, manager of the firm's shop in Shoreditch, east London said:

"We have about 1,000 different items. We supply all the gift shops in Memphis (Elvis Presley's home town in the United States) and we ship all over the world. We have even sent to the Arabs and Argentina. "We have shipped more than 12,000 sticks of rock to Memphis over the last three weeks. The Americans love them."

OBITUARY

MR L. G. CARPENTER

Aerospace research in war and peacetime

J.P.R. writes: Mr Leavitt George Carpenter, who died on July 17 at the age of 79 after an extended illness, made an outstanding contribution to Britain's effort in the Second World War as a "boffin" at the Royal Aircraft Establishment when he headed its Armaments Department.

Equally remarkable were his achievements before and after the war, but many of these also were made behind the scenes, because of military or commercial security restrictions.

Devoted to his beloved subject of physics from his undergraduate days at Oxford, he was renowned for his rigorous approach to the solution of complex physical problems in technology, and his unusual career, which embraced teaching and research in universities and industrial research as well as government service, continually led him to such problems, which were his joy.

Although probably happiest in personal research or when leading a small group, he had the unique distinction of heading three notably different and large units at Farnborough: the Electrical Department and the Department of Metallurgy and Physics, as well as the Armaments Department. At his formal retirement in 1966 he was a deputy chief Scientific Officer "by individual merit", a rare grading.

Scientist, administrator with organisational flair, and teacher he was, but above all "L.G." was a leader, able to inspire those around him. As a person, he was a man of exceptional sincerity and integrity, self-effacing about his own accomplishments, and generous in helping colleagues, especially the younger ones.

Leavitt Carpenter's perception of the future needs for new materials in aerospace during the post-war years, and of the ways of satisfying these needs, was outstanding: the better known of the many developments with which he was concerned are perhaps carbon fibres and titanium alloys. After retirement from Farnborough he returned to Oxford to pursue research on the physics of various materials, and in his seventies was still attracting good research funding.

Before joining R.A.E. he had been on the academic staff of the Physics Department of the University of Southampton, where his clarity and humanity as a teacher first became apparent and where he undertook elegant work on the specific heat of various pure elements. His first appointment had been with Ferranti in Manchester, and in his late twenties upon moving to Southampton he was retained by this company as a consultant.

To the end he was in demand as a consultant and lecturer, and in his last year he saw the publication of his second edition of his well-known book on vacuum technology.

His Honour Judge Chavasse, QC, who died suddenly on August 12 at the age of 60, had been a Circuit Judge since 1977. The second son of the late Bishop C. C. M. Chavasse, Michael Louis Maude Chavasse, was born on January 5, 1923, and educated at Shrewsbury School and Trinity College, Oxford. He enlisted in the Royal Armoured Corps in 1941, was commissioned in the Buffs,

HIS HONOUR JUDGE CHAVASSE

and served in Italy with the Royal Norfolk Regiment.

He was called to the Bar by the Inner

THE ARTS

Nobody has done more than Channel 4 to raise the status of the television film, an achievement recognized by the establishment of a special section for such work at the Locarno Film Festival. But Channel 4 reacted strangely to Locarno's offer to fly the flag, as John Bowen reports

Picture palace for the home

The new element at the Locarno Film Festival this year was the inclusion of a special section devoted to television films. Of course there are plenty of television festivals (Monte Carlo, Venice, Banff) with categories for almost every sort of television, but Locarno is the first to recognize that a new art form has arrived, the television film, and that its proper place for display may be at a film festival.

It has been true for some time that any cinema film which is not a blockbuster may have to rely on an eventual sale to television to bring it into profit. In the USA, with the advent of cable, there are feature films being made which are intended only for television. In Britain we have Channel 4, which has been putting up substantial proportions of a film's budget in order to have the right to show it first on television. The BBC has the facilities to follow suit, but a reluctance so far to do so.

The interdependence of television and cinema has become close, and can only grow closer. One must salute Locarno for recognizing the fact. Yet, just within the world of cinema itself, though films may take much money and time to set up, many of the decisions which concern them will be entirely frivolous. The admirable decision by the executive committee at Locarno came about simply because an exhibition of drawings by Elinor had fallen through the television film section.

was set up as a replacement, with four months to organize and the comparatively small budget of 30,000 Swiss francs.

The television movies had to be obtained quickly, and what is quickest is not always best. Entries for Monte Carlo and Venice are chosen corporately after much discussion. Locarno had to go to production companies and ask for entries before a deadline. There were 92 entries from 21 countries, but even so those from Argentina and Egypt arrived after the deadline, and the Australian entry is thought to be still on the way.

The worst disappointment was the reaction of Channel 4, whose *Films on 4* have carried the company flag for drama (with not much, to be sure, behind it) and topped its ratings. Gian-Carlo Bertelli, chief executive of the television film section, asked specifically for *Walter*, and was denied. He asked thereafter for any of the *Films on 4*, and was denied them all.

These films, he was told, were for distribution in cinemas; they must not be called "television movies" at all. It is hard to believe that any of the Goldcrest *First Love* series, excellent as most of them have been, were intended for cinema distribution.

The BBC submitted one entry, *To the Lighthouse*. Unfortunately the BBC's co-producer on *The Captain's Doll*, Primitivo, independently en-

tered this D. H. Lawrence-based film. Both were shown as BBC entries in the programme. It appeared, therefore, as if the BBC had put in two films, both adaptations from literary sources, both set at the beginning of this century, both very painterly pieces of image-making, both moving at a leisurely pace. The duplication suggested that the BBC was making a statement about the nature and aims of its television drama, which is simply not true.

The 92 films could not all be shown in competition; no jury would tolerate so many. An *ad hoc* panel whittled them down to 18 in competition, 53 shown "for information". With such an unselective entry-process, there was inevitably much dross, even in competition where *Janhoe* was shown to a surmounting of stifled giggles from jury and journalists.

As for the international jury, it also had to be found quickly. There were two directors (Franco Rossi of Italy and Roger Gillioz of Switzerland), one writer (David Hare from Britain) and Alvin Marill from the USA, who was none of those, but the author of a definitive compilation of American television films, an encyclopaedist more than a critic. The difference between the attitudes of the jurors to their common subject may best be illustrated by quotation.

David Hare: "The place where you have to make films now is for television... In Britain, films made



Katharina Thalbach in the stylish black-and-white symbolism of *Domino*

for television are more interesting and important than those made for a collapsing film industry... I hate the depressing grammar of some television movies... the English tendency to love the word more than the image... Alvin Marill: "A television movie is something which must be made quickly on a budget of between one and two million dollars. It must be designed to be split into 17-minute segments, geared to presenting its stars, not what the writer wishes to say, and will be considered by the networks as a potential pilot."

All four of the jurors spoke English; two spoke no other language. Many of the entries bore no subtitles. The prizes went to two English-language films and one German. *Harry's Game*, Yorkshire Television's well-made thriller set in Northern Ireland, was awarded the Gold. *Domino*, a very stylish symbolic piece in black and white, from Germany, about an actress and the unemployed, had the Silver, and a Public Service Broad-

casting film from the USA, also in black and white, *Miss Lonelyhearts*, had the Bronze.

This last, made on a budget of only 140,000 dollars by two young Americans, Michael Dinner (director) and Jay Holman (producer), was much admired, and many of us, including one member of the jury, would have preferred to see it in first place.

There were other awards - to John Mortimer for his screenplay of *A Voyage Round My Father* and Rosemary Harris for her performance in *To the Lighthouse*. *Domino* picked up awards for its actress and cameraman; a Swedish entry, *Had a Special Mention*, and so, shamefully, did a routine American western.

Next year there will be a greatly refined method of selection, with restricted entry, though the practice of showing a selection out of

competition as a supplement to the jury-entries will continue, and there will be the facilities of a market where independent producers will be able to show video-cassettes in private to possible buyers.

"Television movies" is not a derogatory description. It is likely that millions more people will see on television those films just shown in the Grand Piazza - *Vivement Dimanche*, Truffaut's slipshod homage to Hitchcock, the almost sinfully enjoyable dancé Spanish version of *Carmen*, the sado-sentimental *Merry Christmas*, Mr. Lawrence, in which David Bowie gives his Peter O'Toole in a Japanese prison camp, Channel 4, alone in Britain, perhaps alone in the world, has begun to reverse the process, and we must hope that next year at Locarno it will acknowledge as much, and be proud. As Gian-Carlo Bertelli said: "To go to somebody who makes wine, and ask for wine, and then they will not give you wine, there is no sense in it."

Television

Team of troubles

The boys of the Rathcoole estate did not all play together, but they played together, which was surprising and exemplary as the estate was five miles from Belfast. Their football team had a Catholic name, Star of the Sea, and 800 enough for Protestants to want to join. Boys coming along were observed not to see which foot they dug with but how well they could shoot. When the troubles started, Rathcoole, with a Catholic population of one in four, first seemed far enough away to preserve its harmony which was such, we heard last night, that even on July 12 Catholics joined in the fun.

What changed this live-and-let-live situation was the shift of populations caused by the troubles. By 1972, Protestants, made homeless elsewhere, were flocking in, bitter and demanding protection. Bricks instead of balls began to fly and Catholics, embittered in their turn, moved.

The Star of the Sea team struggled on, but togetherness was over. Three would go to prison for terrorist offences and one, Bobby Sands, would die there on hunger strike. BBC1's *Old Scores* talked to former members of the team about how it was and is.

Not all friendships perished. That of Willie Caldwell, a Protestant, and Desie Black, a Catholic, has flourished but outside Ulster. Raymond McCord, a Protestant, told how he had tried to dissuade his co-religionists from terrorizing Catholics. He had his nose and hands broken for his pains. He is now to emigrate to Australia with his family. Sooner or later, he thought, there would be a civil war and it would be impossible to sit on the fence. Mr McCord, a welder, had concluded that Ulster was no place for a rational man.

One Catholic, Dennis Sweeney, whose experience of violence led him to become a doctor, was fairly sanguine. He hoped his son would one day play for the Star of the Sea. The rationale for his optimism was not drawn from him. He did not blame any of his teammates for their involvement. It was practically impossible, he said, to live in a working-class district and not be caught up. It was a case of "There, but for the grace of God, go I".

That grace was not much evident in this sad little programme. Olenka Frenkel sounded purposeful but her questioning lacked incisiveness; often she seemed to be inquiring after footballing potential rather than motivation and altogether we were left with that feeling of Ulster hopelessness.

Theatre

Arden of Faversham

The Pit

Based on a real-life cause célèbre of 1552 and written about 40 years later *Arden of Faversham* is one of British theatre's earliest thrillers. Combining suspense and black humour - the murder is seven false attempts, stretching from the first act to the last - it reveals itself in performance as much better written than its solidly end-stopped film suggest to a reader.

Its author remains unidentified. It is quite unlike Shakespeare or Marlowe and the strange mind that came up with it must rest content in its known, as major figures in its history are as the Master of Arden and no more.

Terry Hands's production gets through it in barely two hours (no interval), with Kaitis Cook's set creating the bourgeois solidity of Thomas Arden's Faversham house with canopy of branches overhanging furniture and floor of bare wood. Murder attempts by Arden's adulterous wife Alice even extend to his London lodgings at Aldersgate, making this a truly local Barbican play, but he finally meets death at his own Kentish fireside and the corpse is dragged to a patch of his own ground, greedily possessed from smaller landowners.

The motif of Arden's avarice,



Conspirators: Robert O'Mahoney (left), Ian Talbot, John Bowen

condemned by some literary critics, ensures that audience sympathies have nowhere to rest, however pathetic a figure he may be in his desperate, almost suicidal cuckoldry - and Christopher Benjamin's Arden is pathetic, for all his porcine, bullying bulk. Jenny Agutter shows much

ing on her under pressure in a horrid pre-echo of *Thelma Raquin*, cannot help himself, and the machinery of lumbering murder attempts proceeds until victim and murderers are crushed alike.

Loaded with padding and protective ironmongery like Tweedledum, John Bowen's Black Will gives an Elizabethan cut-throat a labouring Doolittle voice as he staggers from failure to failure, raising his prey by having a bookstall shutter brain him in St Paul's churchyard or an unexpected lord greet Arden and spirit him away from some gloriously unprotected heath.

More interesting is the Arden's servant Michael (Mark Rylance), striding surly and apple-cheeked through this minefield and tempted by love of Mosby's sister to complicity beyond his powers. Black Will all but slits his pretty nose for one disaster and in return, after the murder, he recognizes his equality with the lordly culprit by some blatant insolence before he makes a crash mistake and delivers all of them to the stake or the gallows.

Such social aspects get their full value without detracting from the personal character of the tragedy. And tragedy, surprisingly, it is: murder, and the death of murderers, is caught, in a silly and tragic waste. But the play remains excellent theatre, fascinating to anybody who loves Shakespeare, compelling to anyone at all.

Opera

Production in perfect harmony

Don Giovanni Coliseum

English National Opera begin their new season with a *Don Giovanni* in spruce condition on stage and orchestraally magnificent; the promise is bright. John Stoddart's cavalier costumes and versatile timbers are lit by Roger Frith in a sequence of gorgeous nocturnes, within which the Anthony Beech production has been revived most ingeniously and intelligently by Peter Foster. Movement is easy and elegant, and made without any banal choreography of the action, to fit well with the pace and feeling of the music.

When nothing is needed to happen, nothing happens. But otherwise the opera is gently led forward in a way that allows musical numbers to emerge naturally from the behaviour and positioning of the characters.

In the middle of the second act, for instance, Don Ottavio

has just taken leave of Elvira and the peasant couple when he turns to sing them "Il mio tesoro". It is not just a set piece but an adieu, and a touchingly lovely one as delivered here by Adrian Martin, who shows rare artistry in his ability to turn a phrase suddenly into silver, as he does also in his meaningful inflection of words.

The atmosphere on stage of calm elegance maintained through life-filled detail is well echoed in the pit, where Peter Robinson conducts the score even more marvelously than he did recently for Kent Opera. Nowhere is there a sense of pressure, not even in the supper scene, but instead phrase succeeds phrase in perfect, balanced flow, and the texture is always held aloft in clear view. I wonder if the clarinets in this opera can ever have sounded so delicious, the trombones so awesome, and all without any sense of a conductor scoring points.

The cast is led, as before in this production, by Richard Van Allan, a saturnine Don

Giovanni. Dark in tone yet beguiling in its movement, his voice seduces with invitations to hell that any but the meanest spirit would willingly accept. It also matches the strangely grave accents of the new Leporello.

Rather surprisingly this is Norman Bailey, who does not yet sound at ease with Mozart's quicker diction or with the business of playing the clown. His performance is a game one, but the style needs to be more secure in a production which shuns fussiness and leaves character to be established by voice and demeanour.

One who profits very much from this is Suzanne Murphy, singing with immense power as Donna Anna and yet holding to a vulnerability of tone that surrounds everything she does, even her brave and brilliant decoration, with pathos. There is also a strong Commendatore from John Tranter, and Rodney Macann enters the company as a bluff Masetto.

Paul Griffiths

Dennis Hackett

Zanily musical

Andras Schiff

Queen Elizabeth Hall

One could write a small book about the stimulating, infuriating but oddly satisfying performance of Bach's *Goldberg Variations* given at the Queen Elizabeth Hall on Monday.

Among contemporary pianists Andras Schiff may not have the most virtuosic manner, but he thinks enough for 10 pianists, and that is a gift to be prized. When he comes up with some seemingly zany notion - like ignoring Bach's own articulation of the 30 variations into the groups 1-5, 16-20 - you may be sure he has a deliberate plan in view.

He took us from 1 to 10 with scarcely a breath's pause, and then reached a huge climax; he made a similar climax in Variation 20, but suddenly ploughed straight on to 22 before taking another pause. Similarly, the character of each variation was clearly premeditated, even when, perversely, it reached as far as possible away from a harpsichord sound (the drowsy spinning-wheel of No 28) or from Bach's clear intention (the slow, misty

polyphony of No 22, marked *ad libitum*).

But there was scarcely a thing in Schiff's playing that could be deemed unmusical, and there is the satisfaction: so many of the variations sounded simply beautiful, and one came to accept with happy equanimity the spunged chords and oddly drawn-out phrases.

Schiff played every repeat, even in the final aria, and invented some ingenious ornamentation at places I would have thought full of notes already. Sometimes the repeats just gave an excuse for a rather loose expressive broadening; twice, in 7 and 19, he transposed up an octave, and once, in 18, down an octave as if for a consort of bassoons.

The canons (which provide Bach's sub-pattern of articulation, occurring every three variations) were splendidly clear, though No 9, the canon at the third, with its expressive touch of B-A-C-B in part two, was surely gabbled too.

Best of all was the deeply musical shaping of the most showy variations, 14, 20, 23 and 29; brilliant.

Nicholas Kenyon

Concerts

ECYO/Abbado

Albert Hall/Radio 3

The annual choice of 140 players from 4,000 applicants for the European Community Youth Orchestra makes the successful candidates something of an individual elite from the outset. The final programme of their summer tour brought them to a Promenade Concert for the first time on Monday, and showed that Claudio Abbado, the musical director since the scheme began six years ago, can turn them into a true ensemble more quickly than before.

They were at near full strength for Wagner at the start and Richard Strauss at the end, and not many fewer for the Six Orchestral Pieces of Webern. Maybe it did mark his centenary year, but as an orchestral test piece it is among the most demanding of its kind, and the young players (aged 14 to 23) responded with purposeful attack and clear focus of detail, engagingly reverberant in this hall, and played with instinctive understanding.

Intimations of mortality, much less of transfiguration, are unlikely to be matters of everyday thought to these players, but it was precisely the

absence of guile that gave a convincing intensity to the *Death and Transfiguration* tone-poem of Strauss, and even made the effulgent C major of its fulfilment a desirable place to be. Wagner's *A Faust Overture* at the start of the concert also converted yearning to aspiration with admirable directness.

Natalia Gutman brought a strangely matter-of-fact approach to Schumann's Cello Concerto, her fine-spoken tone seldom rising above mezzo-forte even where otherwise called for, and often relying on a *soffo* effect that left the music sounding bland and emotionless.

With reduced orchestral forces, the balance was successfully preserved, though at some cost to the musical character.

Everybody seemed to be mustered for "The Death of Tybalt" from Prokofiev's *Romeo and Juliet* as a vivid first encore. I missed the second, having by then become inured to the antics of a hall steward who ruined the quiet start to the Webern by his late door-closing, as he likewise did the equally soft ending to the Strauss by opening up every door to the street some 10 bars before the music finished.

Noel Goodwin

Galleries

Lucien Pissarro

Anthony d'Offay

If you are trying to be the famous son of a famous father, the disadvantages can very easily outweigh the advantages. The case of Lucien Pissarro is a classic example. As his correspondence with his father attests, he seems to have got on very well with Camille, though naturally not without minor disagreements: they even worked together on a series of woodcuts which perfectly balance the distinct approaches of the two men. But, then, cutting on wood was something Lucien knew about and Camille did

not. Painting was something else again.

This story told by the absorbing exhibition *Lucien Pissarro: Paintings*, at Anthony d'Offay until Saturday, and by the sumptuous *Catalogue of the Oil Paintings of Lucien Pissarro* by Anne Thorold which it accompanies (Athelney Books, 400 copies, £80), is one of gradual liberation. The earliest works in the show, such as those painted at Enghien in the 1880s, are rather like Camille at his least appealing, oddly heavy, sludgy and over-worked. The landscapes change slightly when Lucien moves to England, but again such pleasingly exotic subjects for a French painter as *Shunting at Acton* (1907) still

recall Camille's evocations of English railway scenery, and a touch of Monet in a subject like *A Foggy Morning, Mortlake* does not much alter our image of heavy dependence.

Yet curiously, in his woodcut book illustrations, both black-and-white and colour, Lucien had by this time for several years been producing something distinctively his own - possibly because here there was no competition with the father, and so no sense of inevitable inferiority. It seems to be only more than a decade after Camille's death in 1903 that the inhibition gradually relaxes, and Lucien's oils get more and more easy and personal.

A painting like *Brume de*

Mer, Coney Castle of 1919 has an almost oriental delicacy and precision of outline quite unlike what Lucien was painting before, and the later paintings of the Thames at Chiswick have an impressive lightness and immediacy. One can see why Sickert admired him, and why he was at home among the Camden Town painters and the New English Art Club. Famously enough, he came to be recognized as a repository of tradition at just the point that he himself ceased to be too heavily dependent on it. He was not only at home in England, he had come home, and entered into his patrimony all the more securely by repudiating it.

John Russell Taylor

Law Report

August 17, 1983

Court of Appeal

No judicial review of domestic tribunals

Law v National Greyhound Racing Club Ltd
Before Lord Justice Lawton, Lord Justice Fox and Lord Justice Slade (Judgment delivered July 29)

The purpose of section 31 of the Supreme Court Act 1981 was to regulate procedure in relation to judicial review, not to extend the jurisdiction of the court. It was not intended to provide a means of statutory jurisdiction, with modifications, what was in Order 53 of the Rules of the Supreme Court 1965, which introduced reform in the practice and procedure relating to administrative law. Section 31 did not purport to enlarge the jurisdiction of the court so as to enable it to review the decisions of domestic tribunals.

The Court of Appeal so held, dismissing an appeal by the defendants, the National Greyhound Racing Club (NGRC), from a decision by Mr Justice Walton that the club's rules were in breach of the public law, and the complaint had to be applied for judicial review. They failed.

They had tried to persuade the Court of Appeal that, on the correct construction of section 31 of the Supreme Court Act 1981, when a domestic tribunal was alleged to have made, in abuse of its powers, a decision which affected a member of the public or the public generally, the complaint had to be applied for judicial review and could not succeed by way of an action or an originating summons for either a declaration or an injunction.

In a judgment of the Court of Appeal on October 16, 1981, in a restrictive practice case unsuccessfully brought against the NGRC, Lord Justice Walton referred to the NGRC as a limited company whose objects included acting as the judicial body for the discipline and conduct of greyhound racing in England, Wales and Scotland.

Of 107 greyhound racing tracks in Great Britain 48 were licensed by the NGRC, the remainder were unlicensed. A principal objective of the rules of the NGRC was to achieve an orderly and viable method of conducting greyhound racing in England, Wales and Scotland. The NGRC licensed, among others, race courses, race course executives, trainers and owners.

The NGRC issued rules of racing and had appointed stewards who had no financial interest in greyhound racing to enforce them. Trainers of greyhounds racing at licensed tracks themselves had to be licensed and if their licences were suspended they could not act as trainers during the period of suspension.

One of the malpractices the stewards had to deal with was the doping of greyhounds. The rules gave the stewards power to do so by imposing penalties, including the suspension of his licence, upon any licensed trainer who, under rule 174(a)(1) "has in his charge a greyhound which on examination... shows presence in its tissues of any substance which by its nature could affect the performance of a greyhound...".

On December 9, 1982, in so far as they purported to suspend the plaintiff's trainers' licence was void and *ultra vires* the stewards' powers in that the action amounted to a breach of the implied term of the agreement between the plaintiff and NGRC that all actions taken by the stewards which could deprive the plaintiff of his licence would be on reasonable grounds.

The NGRC tried to persuade Mr Justice Walton that the plaintiff's claim was misconceived because it had no valid complaint about the way the stewards had treated him; he should have applied for judicial review. They failed.

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On December 9, 1982, the plaintiff attended and decided that he had had in his charge a greyhound which on examination showed a presence in its tissues of substances which would affect its performance. They suspended his licence for six months. The plaintiff had challenged that decision in his summons.

In his Lordship's judgment such powers as the stewards had to suspend the plaintiff's licence were derived from a contract between him and the NGRC. That was so for all who took part in greyhound racing in stadia licensed by the NGRC.

A stewards' inquiry under the NGRC rules of racing concerned only those who voluntarily submitted themselves to the stewards' jurisdiction. There was no public element in the jurisdiction itself.

Consequently, the public generally could flow from the decisions of many domestic tribunals. In the past the courts had always refused to use the order of certiorari to review the decisions of such tribunals since their authority was derived solely from contract, by agreement of the parties concerned.

per Lord Parker, Lord Chief Justice, in *R v Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, Ex parte Lain* (1967) 2 QB 864, 882.

Before the Supreme Court Act 1981 was passed Mr Henderson had accepted that anyone aggrieved by a decision of a domestic tribunal could only proceed by way of a claim for damages or for relief by way of a declaration or an injunction. The old case of *The King v Borden of Lincoln's Inn* (1825) 48 and 485 was no authority to the contrary.

Mr Henderson had submitted however that section 31 of the Supreme Court Act 1981 had given the court jurisdiction to entertain judicial review of the proceedings of a domestic tribunal if, as in the present case, those proceedings were likely to have consequences affecting the public generally. He based his submission upon the use of the word "shall" in section 31(1) and the terms of subsection (2) of the Act.

His Lordship could not accept Mr Henderson's submissions. The purpose of section 31 was to regulate procedure in relation to judicial review, not to extend the jurisdiction of the court. It put into statutory language, with modifications, what was in Order 53 of the Rules of the Supreme Court 1965, which introduced reform in the practice and procedure relating to administrative law. Section 31 did not purport to enlarge the jurisdiction of the court so as to enable it to review the decisions of domestic tribunals.

He agreed with what Mr Justice Walton said in *R v British*

Broadcasting Corporation, Ex parte Laville (1983) 1 WLR 23 that there was nothing in Order 53, rule 1 or section 31 of the 1981 Act which expressly extended the circumstances in which the prerogative orders of mandamus, prohibition or certiorari were available. Those remedies were not previously available to enforce private rights but were available to enforce public law.

He said that although applications for judicial review were not confined to those cases where relief could be granted by way of prerogative order, he regarded the wording of Order 53, rule 1 and section 31(2) of the 1981 Act as making it clear that the application for judicial review was confined to reviewing activities of a public nature as opposed to those of a purely private or domestic character.

His Lordship agreed with Mr Justice Woolf. Support for what he said was implicit in two decisions of the House of Lords, *Pratt v Mackinnon* (1982) 3 WLR 1056 and *Cocks v Thanet District Council* (1982) 1 WLR 1121. He would dismiss the appeal.

LORD JUSTICE FOX, agreeing, said that the authority of the stewards to suspend the licence of the plaintiff derived wholly from a contract between the plaintiff and the NGRC. He saw nothing to suggest that the NGRC had rights or duties relating to members of the public as such.

What the NGRC did in relation to the control of greyhound racing might affect a section of the public but their powers in relation to the matters with which the present case was concerned were contractual.

Agreed with the submission of the Agent of the Supreme Court 1978 and the provisions of the Supreme Court Act 1981 the prerogative orders would not lie to a tribunal set up by the NGRC because the powers of the tribunal derived from contract only.

As to the effect produced by the amendments to the Rules of Court and by the 1981 Act, it seemed to his Lordship that the power under Order 53 to grant an injunction or to make a declaration was only exercisable in cases where, previously to the change in the rules, the applicant could have obtained a prerogative order, and the remedy was in the realm of public law only.

His Lordship saw nothing in the Supreme Court Act 1981 which suggested any parliamentary intention to extend the scope of the prerogative orders. He agreed that the appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Justice Slade delivered a concurring judgment.

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Investment and Finance

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THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 732.8 unchanged
FT All Shares 732.8 down 0.16
London WTI 95.2
Bargain 23.458
Datastream USM Leaders
Index 103.01 up 1.07
New York Dow Jones
Average 1,192.89 down 0.61
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones
Index 9,019.07 down 1.23
Hongkong: Hang Seng
Index 1,037.72 down 9.52
Amsterdam 151.2 down 0.5
Sydney: AO Index 680.8 up 7.4
Frankfurt Commerzbank
Index 954.8 up 1.5
Brussels: General Index
131.17 up 1.16
Paris: CAC Index market
closed
Zurich: SKA General 294.0
down 0.7

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.5085 up 1.80
cents
DM 85.0 down 0.1
DM 4.0175 down 0.0325
FF 12.08 down 0.925
Yen 367.25 down 1.50
Dollars
Index 128.5
DM 2.6635
New York Latest
Sterling \$1.5080
ECU 20.564871
SDR 20.700537

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9%
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week
fixed 8
3 month interbank 9 1/8-9 3/8
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10 1/8-10 3/8
3 month DM 5 1/2-5 3/4
3 month FF 15 1/2-15 3/4
US rates:
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9%
Treasury long bond 10 1/2-10 3/4
ECSD Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme 10
Average reference rate for
interest period July 6 to August
2, 1983 inclusive: 9.989 per
cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$419.75 pm \$420.50
close \$422.25-\$423 (2280.50-
282) up \$4.
New York: \$420.50
Kruggerand (per coin):
\$435-\$436.50 (\$289-290)
Sovereigns (new):
\$98.50-\$99.50 (\$265.50-266.25)
*Excludes VAT

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Bulfinch Group, Bypass Road,
Barking, Essex (3.00).
Charles Hill, Park Hall Hotel,
Goldthorn Park, Wolverhampton
(noon).
Mountview Estates, Regent
Palace Hotel, Piccadilly Circus,
W1 (noon).
Uniflow Holdings, Institute of
Chartered Accountants, Moor-
gate Place, EC2 (3.00).

TODAY

Interim: Gaskell Broadloom,
Derek Bryant Group, Glenfield
Lawrence, Horizon Travel,
Olives Paper Mill, Pricom,
Southern Stadium.
Finals: Calcutta Electric Supply
(India), ML Higgs, Scottish
English and European Textiles,
Victor Products.
Economic statistics: U.K.
Gross domestic product.
Output based (second quarter).
Indices of average earnings
(June), Indices of basic rates of
wages (July).

NOTEBOOK

While awaiting a response
from BHP to Mr Robert Holmes
& Court's bid, the markets have
begun to assess the reasons for
the offer. A small percentage
of BHP shares would
transform Wiggins into a
takeover vehicle.
Unilever did better than
expected in the second quarter
and the shares jumped 45p to
795p. Full-year profits could be
comfortably ahead of 1982. But
the West African market is still
troubled.

Page 14
● John Waddington, manufac-
turer of Monopoly, yesterday
stepped up its defence against
the £18m takeover attempt by
British Printing & Communi-
cation Corporation with news
of property deals worth £11m
to counter BPCC's £20m plan to
redevelop the former Odhams
printing plant site at Watford.
● ICI is to spend £35m
expanding its Mediox polyester
film factory in Dumfries.
The project will create 250 jobs
during construction and 100
production jobs once the build-
ing is completed in two years.

New structure will make management task easier

Citibank and Lloyds in surprise deal over Grindlays ownership

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

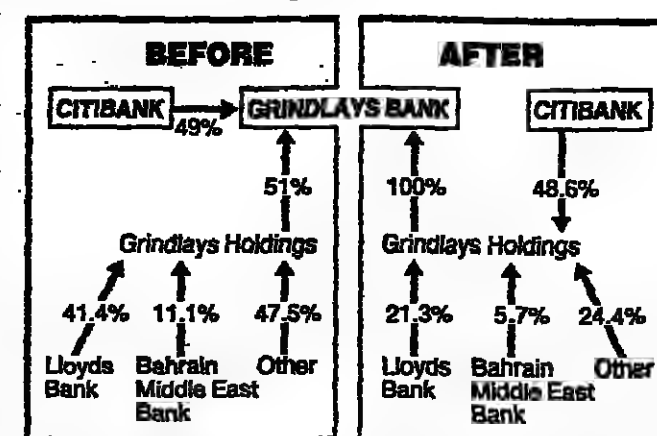
Lloyds Bank and Citibank have agreed after years of fruitless discussion on proposals to sort out the tangled, restricting ownership structure of Grindlays Bank in which they both have a large stake.

The agreement will leave Citibank in a dominant position controlling 48.6 per cent of the publicly-quoted Grindlays Holdings, which in turn will own all of Grindlays Bank. Lloyds will have 21.3 per cent.

Citibank will be fully committed to expanding Grindlays as an independent bank.

Under the present structure, Grindlays Bank is 49 per cent owned by Citibank and 51 per cent by Grindlays Holdings, which in turn is 41.4 per cent owned by Lloyds.

The nature of the shareholding reorganization came as a surprise because it was well known for some time that Citibank had been looking to sell its stake. It was widely expected that Lloyds would



structure has long been recognized as unsatisfactory.

Mr Alec Ritchie, deputy chairman, who will now be taking over as chairman from Mr Nigel Rolton, said yesterday: "It's a new era for the bank." He said that Grindlays would now be able to move forward.

Citibank said that it has no intention of raising its stake in

said that the old shareholding structure had been a "kind of veto situation and nobody was really happy." He said that the proposals made sense and were in the interests of the bank.

Shares in Grindlays Holdings which were recently at 207p on takeover rumours, rose 23p yesterday to close at 182p.

City analysts have remained puzzled about the bank's strategic direction. With only one big shareholder, the task of management is expected to be easier. It will also be easier, if Grindlays finds it necessary, to raise fresh capital through a rights issue.

Grindlays had total assets of £308m at the end of 1982 and profits last year were £29m compared with £34.5m in 1981.

Last year, it raised nearly £90m by selling its Hongkong subsidiary, Doi Heng, and its small stake in the National Bank of Dubai.

Grindlays developed in the days of the Empire as a British bank operating overseas.

£50m profit for Royal Insurance

By Andrew Connolly

Royal Insurance yesterday reported a sharp increase in interim pretax profits but underlined the importance of a recovery in the US insurance market to the company's fortunes.

Pretax profits in the six months to June 30 totalled £50.1m against £32m at the same stage last year. But increase in investment income from £115.4m to £135.4m helped mask the problems in the US market which led to another increase in underwriting losses. The losses grew from last year's record level of £94m to £99.3m this time, with US losses up from £50.8m to £72.5m.

Mr John Howard, chief general manager, says that the US is still the main problem area where 41 per cent of Royal's non-life business is transacted. It is also the area which offers most room for improvement in the group in the short term, he says.

As yet there is little evidence of any recovery in the US market, but Royal is hoping that its action to increase prices and turn away bad business will lead to better results by the end of this year.

The key to United States recovery is an improvement in the economy which will help the three main problem lines of business: commercial risks, and commercial and personal motor



Walter: flat is "not very big"

£325,000 flat for LRC chief

By Vivien Goldsmith

LRC International yesterday disclosed that it has spent £325,000 on a luxury three-bedroom flat for its chief executive, Mr Alan Wolz.

The company, whose interests range from rubber gloves to contraceptives and baby gripe water, are adamant that the money was well spent.

The finance director, Mr Paul Bristow, said that the flat, which is held on a 99-year lease, should increase in value. "We expect Mr Wolz, who is 50, to remain our chief executive until he retires in 10 years. One could buy a flat for much less but it would be on a short lease and it would fall in value."

The purchase price of the flat, in the West End of London, accounted for between two-thirds and three-quarters of the total cost: the rest was spent on redecoration and legal fees.

Mr Wolz has his own home in New York. Last year, LRC paid £26,214 for his rented London home.

Mr Bristow said that he did not expect any reaction from shareholders. "We did look at the Marks and Spencer reaction. But that case was quite different. They didn't tell the shareholders, and the directors had an interest in the property. Mr Wolz has no option to buy."

Mr Wolz is paid in dollars. His salary rose last year from £283,675 to £331,461.

Mr Bristow said that the purchase of the property was mentioned in the accounts so that shareholders would be fully aware of what was happening.

World speculators drop the dollar

By Wayne Lintell

The dollar weakened sharply against other leading currencies yesterday as speculative funds left it now that hopes for higher American interest rates have receded.

The lower-than-expected rise in the US money supply and a slowdown in the growth rate of the country's economy caused widespread markdowns of the dollar's international value.

The dollar fell 1.5 cents to 1.5060 against the pound, more than five pence against the Deutschmark to 2.6635 and three cents against the Swiss franc to 2.1435.

Ironically, it was the big currency futures market in Chicago which started the selling when it opened for trading at 2pm London time. Earlier, European action against the dollar had been easily absorbed.

Monday's booming stock market action in London proved short-lived yesterday. The market opened higher but the failure of American markets to follow suit caused some hefty profit-taking and by the close the FT index was unchanged at 732.8.

Gilt-edged stock led Monday's climb but prices slipped by up to 50p yesterday as US bond markets held steady.

Grindlays had total assets of £308m at the end of 1982 and profits last year were £29m compared with £34.5m in 1981.

Last year, it raised nearly £90m by selling its Hongkong subsidiary, Doi Heng, and its small stake in the National Bank of Dubai.

Grindlays developed in the days of the Empire as a British bank operating overseas.

Tace sell-off to raise £3m

Tace is to float off its high technology subsidiary, Goring Kerr, with a full listing on the stock market which will raise about £3m by way of a tender offer. The cash will pay off Tace's high borrowings and provide research and development funds.

Tace's general manager, Mr

City Editor's Comment

A Polish lesson for the bankers

Western bankers and Polish officials met in Vienna yesterday in yet another of the seemingly interminable rounds of talks aimed at rescheduling the country's massive debts.

According to bankers in London this meeting is one of the most important of the season - which may or may not turn out to be the case. But what is apparent is that the banks are beginning to be a bit more realistic, or perhaps pessimistic, about the how and when they are going to get their money back.

A key shift in their position is that they are now willing to consider a rescheduling programme which stretches over 10 years whereas in the past the longest extension they have been prepared to tolerate has been just over seven years.

They have made this concession, not through any particular altruism, but rather because they have come to accept that Poland's case is so grave there is virtually no chance of getting their money back earlier whatever deal they strike with the Polish authorities. But whatever the dubious origins of this change of heart it is not only welcome but deserves a wider application.

The danger inherent in most of the debt talks with countries other than Poland is that the banks are still insisting on hammering out terms which are so strict that they do not solve the problem so much as put it off for a few years. Short-term agreements may look better from the point of view of the banks' balance sheets, but they often mean that the countries will face a repayment bill in the late 1980s which they have virtually no chance of meeting. So the crisis could erupt again then.

The real need, therefore, is for the central banks and agencies like the International Monetary Fund to accept the need to take a longer-term view. There are and increasing number of such schemes in blueprint, but what is now needed is for them to be given some impetus so that they actually are put into effect.

Perhaps, therefore, the more realistic view being taken of Poland's problems is the most hopeful sign of progress in the debt crisis.

Privatizing information

The Institute of directors is pressing again for the information storage and search facilities of the Companies Registration Office to be offered out to the private sector.

The previous, and much more ambitious privatization scheme put forward by Dr Gerard Vaughan, then minister for consumer affairs, was not welcomed by MPs.

The Institute is more confident of a warm welcome from the new Tory MPs.

The ability of the public to check on facts and figures of Britain's 900,000 registered companies is a vital part of the system by which the United Kingdom controls corporate behaviour.

For the institute to desire improved efficiency by introducing commercial pressure on the system is laudable. But its current push seems more an attempt to pre-empt a study which may lead to companies registration becoming a quango.

The statutory functions of the Registrar of Companies would of course, remain with the department. It would chase defaulters and take court action where necessary. It would leave the storage and search functions to be contracted out.

The question of whether information is kept by the state or a private body, should centre on companies registering their accounts and returns on time. At present, most are late.

Latin American oil threat

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The Latin American oil countries are believed to be setting up an oil-exporting group which could threaten the present stability of world oil prices.

Oil-producing countries in Central and South America are about to ratify a plan discussed this month to coordinate their oil production and pricing policies, according to Mr David Mizrahi, an oil industry analyst in New York.

The new grouping is being promoted by the Latin American Organization for Energy and is being regarded within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries as a short-term threat to price stability.

Venezuela and Ecuador, which are Opec members, and

Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago together produce 5 million barrels of oil a day and account for 10 per cent of world output. Venezuela and Ecuador are not satisfied that their output and prices are tied within Opec agreements and are anxious to step up production.

With large populations and heavy overseas borrowing, the Latin American oil-producers argue that they are in a different position from the Arab oil states and need to maximize their short-term profits from oil.

Opec output is now 17.5 million barrels a day and the 17.5 million barrels-a-day quota.

The Latin American producers feel that they should be allowed to take advantage of the expected upsurge in demand.

Output rises but shares falter

Washington (Reuters) US industrial production rose a seasonally adjusted 1.3 per cent in July, the Federal Reserve Board said.

The July performance reflected improvements throughout most of the industries. Gains were especially strong in cars and steel, according to the Fed.

On Wall Street the Dow Jones industrial average was down about 1.5 points in moderate trading yesterday. It

fell about 4 points in early dealings but recovered to show a fractional gain before turning back.

International Business Machines was 12 1/2%, up 1 1/2%. Steel 26 1/2%, up 1 1/2%. United Technologies 69 1/2%, up 1 1/2%. Dupont 49 1/2%, up 1 1/2%. Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing 78 1/2%, down 1 1/2%. General Electric 49 1/2%, down 1 1/2%.

Decline in US harvest

Grain trade outlook improves

By John Young, Agricultural Correspondent

The international grain market, which until recently was characterized by huge surpluses and depressed prices, is showing signs of a marked and rapid improvement for sellers.

The main reason is a sharp fall in coarse grain and oilseed production in the US because of a combination of hot dry weather, which has drastically reduced yields, and the Administration's payment-in-kind programme, whereby farmers are offered grain from storage to sell on the market in return for agreeing not to plant crops this year.

The US Department of Agriculture has forecast a 40 per cent decline in maize production, to the lowest level for nine years, and falls of 14 per cent and 19 per cent for wheat and soya respectively. The Chicago market has responded with corresponding price rises

of 25 per cent, 10 per cent and 30 per cent in the last month alone.

The department has also estimated that world production of coarse grains - maize, barley and feedgrains - will fall from 779.6 million tonnes in 1982-83 to 716.3 million tonnes in 1983-84. Carryover stocks are expected to decrease from 147.2 million tonnes to 90.7 million tonnes.

According to the European Commission, EEC's barley production is likely to be down from 41 million to 35.7 million tonnes in the same period. This will certainly relieve the Commission of a substantial burden in export refunds to producers - quantities being offered for intervention storage are currently running at less than half last year's level.

It may even mean a shortage of malting barley and the possibility of imports from Australia or Canada.

Although world wheat production is expected to be almost the same as last year, and consumption expected to decline slightly, its price is clearly being affected by what is happening in the rest of the market. High prices for imported soya, for example, will lead to increased demand for feed-wheat from European producers.

The market would, of course, soar still further if the Russians or East Europeans were to emerge as substantial purchasers. At present the Soviet harvest is expected to be reasonably good but, as one observer pointed out yesterday, this would hardly be the best time for them to declare their hand.

Unilever results

The Directors of Unilever announce the results for the second quarter of 1983 and for the first half-year.

UNILEVER COMBINED RESULTS ON AN HISTORICAL COST BASIS (£ millions)

Second Quarter	1983	1982	1983	1982	Half-Year	1983	1982	1983	1982
	3,402	3,311		3,311		6,680	6,528		6,528
SALES TO THIRD PARTIES	227	214	6%			392	387	1%	
OPERATING PROFIT	10	14				21	27		
Concern share of associated companies' profit before taxation	1	1				1	2		
Income from trade investments	(10)	(14)				(23)	(22)		
Interest	(16)	(17)				(33)	(35)		
Interest on loan capital	6	3				10	13		
Other interest	228	215	6%			391	394	11%	
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	(98)	(97)				(177)	(181)		
Taxation on profit of the year	—	2				—	4		
Taxation adjustments previous years	(10)	(10)				(17)	(16)		
Outside interests and preference dividends	119	110	8%			197	201	2%	
Profit attributable to ordinary capital	(4)					(9)			
Difference on translation of 1983 results at end June 1983 rates of exchange	115	110	5%			188	201	6%	
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY CAPITAL	49	53				87	103		
—PLC	66	57				101	98		
—N.V.									
Combined earnings per share — per 25p of capital	30.96p	29.61p	5%			50.61p	54.11p	6%	

Exchange Rates The results for the quarter and the half-year and the comparative figures for 1982 have been translated at comparable rates of exchange. These are based on £1=F1.4 23=U.S. \$1.61, which were the closing rates of 1982. An exception has been made for the results that have arisen in hyper-inflationary economies, which for the current quarter and current half-year have been translated at forecast closing rates for 1983. The profit attributable to ordinary capital for the current quarter and current half-year has also been translated at the rates of exchange current at the end of June 1983 being based on £1=F1.4 36=U.S. \$1.53.

Results In the second quarter of 1983 sales value was 3% higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1982 but, because of lower sales in UAC International, volume was 1% down. Operating profit was up by 6%.

In Europe, results were higher compared with the second quarter of 1982. Sales volume in the consumer groups rose by 1%. There were also improved results in most consumer groups, particularly in edible fats and dairy, food and drinks and detergents.

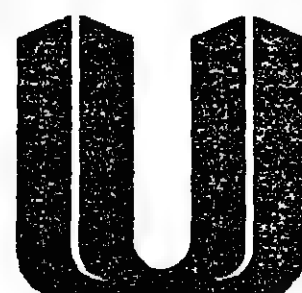
The results of frozen products, however, were down on last year. While there were signs of recovery in chemicals and better results than last year in animal feeds and paper, plastics and packaging, transport did significantly less well and the total results of the industrial groups were lower. In this quarter, restructuring costs, mainly in the United Kingdom, were largely offset by the profit on the disposal of our shareholding in International Stores.

In North America our operations in total continued to make good progress; both Lever Brothers and National Starch had substantially improved results compared with last year.

UAC International's sales volume and results were significantly down on last year as a result of continued difficult trading conditions in Nigeria and also in Francophone Africa.

Elsewhere outside Europe and North America sales volume, including good contributions from our recent acquisitions in Chile and the Ivory Coast, showed a significant increase and total results were higher than last year.

The drop in the concern share of associated companies' profit reflects the lower results of UAC of Nigeria, in which we have an interest of 40%.



Unilever Quarterly Results are reprinted in leaflet form. If you wish to be included in the mailing list for these leaflets please write to: Public Relations Department, P.O. Box 68, Unilever House, London EC4P 4BQ.

Part of everyday life, in 75 countries

COMPANY NEWS
IN BRIEF

Fleming Japan Investment Trust Year to 31.7.83 Attributable profit £588,000 (£1.1m) Stated earnings 3.8p (7.38p) Income £1.4m (£1.8m) Net interim dividend 0.5p Share price 388p unchanged Yield: 2.8%
Anglo International Investment Trust Half-year to 30.6.83 Pretax profit £322,000 (£324,000) Net interim dividend 2.5p (same)
Metal Bulletin Half-year to 30.6.83 Pretax profit £26,000 (£381,000) Stated earnings 3.5p (4.2p) Turnover £2.1m (£2.1m) Net interim dividend 2.2p (same)
Fitzroy Bowles Half-year to 30.6.83 Pretax profit £2.6m (£2.3m) Turnover £21.2m (£18.7m)
Aberdeen Group Year to 30.6.83 Pretax profit £5.5m (£23.5m) Turnover £14.3m (£24.4m) (£23.2m) Net final dividend 16 cents (36 cents)
Heesbrook Holdings Year to 30.6.83 Pretax profit £401,000 (£363,000) Stated earnings 9p (12.8p) Turnover £5.3m (£4.8m) Net total dividend 5.5p (same) Share price 74p up 6p. Yield: 10.5%
Restmor Group Year to 30.6.83 Pretax profit £1.5m (£1.3m) Stated earnings 14.93p (15.7p) Turnover £12.9m (£11.4m) Net final dividend 5.5p making 6.5p (5.5p) Share price 131p up 1p Yield: 6.5%

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • edited by Michael Prest

Why Holmes à Court's bid is a serious one

It is undoubtedly one of Mr Robert Holmes à Court's more agreeable characteristics that he has lost none of his capacity for surprise. But the distinctly cheeky bid for Broken Hill Proprietary is not a diversion contrived over the weekend between taking control of the instantly famous Wiggins and offering two of its shares at AS6 each for every one BHP.

The idea was conceived a decade ago, when Mr Holmes à Court contemplated using Albion Woolen Mills for the purpose, and it is entirely serious.

Firstly, however, it is important to be clear about what Mr Holmes à Court is not doing. He does not expect to take over BHP - indeed, success in that direction could be embarrassing - and he does not hold BHP shares whose value he is just promoting. The truth is more complicated and more constructive.

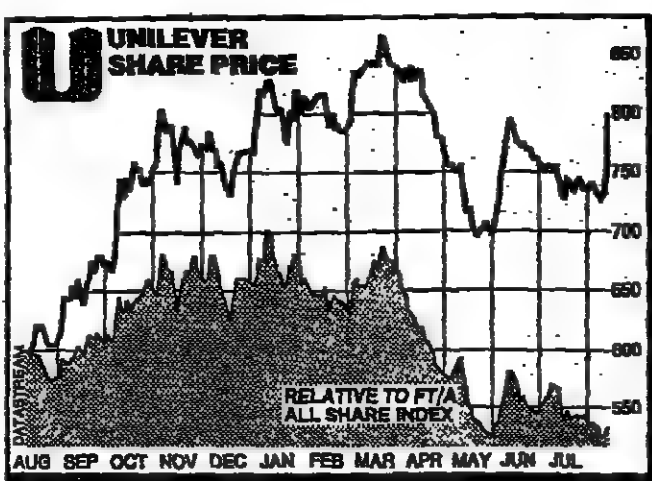
Mr Holmes à Court aims to increase cheaply and at a stroke the fund-raising powers of his interests. If all went to plan it could work like this: acquiring 5 per cent of BHP's equity or 17 million shares would turn Wiggins into a company with AS260m (£154m) in assets and liabilities of AS18m, while the

number of issued Wiggins shares would go up to 41 million and shareholders' funds to AS242. Supported by the BHP shares, which are almost as good as cash in Australia, Wiggins could raise AS200m to add to the AS200m credit line available to the Bell Group. Mr Holmes à Court would then search for a real takeover.

In the event, Wiggins will be lucky to receive 5 per cent in acceptance. Possibly that is just as well because the company can only fund dividends on up to 4 per cent from internal resources. A 1 per cent acceptance would be equivalent to a fully-priced rights issue.

More should be known next week when the offer goes out to BHP shareholders, who will have a month to decide. BHP shares rose yesterday to within a whisker of the Wiggins offer price. But the assumption underlying the strategy is that enough of BHP's 178,000 shareholders will be enticed by the thought of Wiggins - probably stripped of the Caterpillar franchise - becoming a takeover vehicle.

They may remember that the capitalization of the Bell Group has risen from AS160,000 a decade ago to AS500m today. The surprises are not over.



Unilever

Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £391m (£394m)
Stated earnings 50.81p (54.11p)
Turnover £8,680m (£8,520m)
Share price 785p Yield 5.2%

Swings and roundabouts are never motionless at Unilever, so the problems of West Africa and continued slow growth in European sales did not stop the consumer products group from slightly exceeding expectations. Second quarter sales were 3 per cent higher at £3,400m, while pretax profits for the same

period rose by twice as much to £228m.

By almost making up for a poor first quarter, Unilever has encouraged hopes that full-year pretax profits could be as high as £770m against £723m last year.

Overall, the progress has been achieved, externally, by better conditions, which generated higher volumes and wider margins, and internally by continued attention to productivity and reorganization. Reconstruction costs of about £15m were offset by the sale to BAT of the International Stores stake.

On the products side, frozen foods showed little progress, with ice-cream sales sluggish. But margins were better on other foods, with Walls trading in the black and John West improving.

The new range of Thomas Lipton teas launched in Britain has flopped and is being reviewed, but Lipton Export increased sales, particularly in the Middle and Far East.

Detergents have held their market share, despite the fierce competition, and sales and market share of personal products are up 1/2. The industrial companies were dragged down by problems with the transport businesses, but chemicals are recovering. Paper only broke even.

Lever Brothers and National Starch are profitable in the United States, although a new Lever product launch could push it back into the red for one quarter.

Gilts

After its biggest one-day gain for nearly three months on Monday, the gilt-edged market was still a hive of activity yesterday. But the emphasis was more on switching and on clearing the decks for today's new £800m tap.

The Bank of England's gamble on good US money supply figures helping to rally the market seems to have paid off. Expectations of at least a respite in the rise in American interest rates have fuelled investors' interests in bond markets. There are also signs that the building societies, now attracting more funds since they increased their rates, have been preparing to apply for the new stock.

The tap, 10 per cent Treasury convertible, 1986, is still rather dear as a long, but was looking about 5% cheap as a short yesterday and this should ensure a fairly good reception for the stock at today's tender. The question now is whether the market is set for a sustained rally. Certainly, the upward pressure on British interest rates seems to have eased, and with inflation likely to remain moderate, yields approaching 12 per cent the long end of the gilt market are looking attractive.

International Investment Trust of Jersey has declared its offer for Crosby House, the freight, forwarding and container storage group, unconditional as to acceptance, it has received acceptance for nearly 1m ordinary shares, of 67.9 per cent of the issued share capital not already owned by it.

Toys save
Cowan
de Groot

By Jeremy Warner

Cowan de Groot
Year to 30.4.83
Pretax profit £224,000 (£135,000)
Turnover £29.4m (£40.9m)
Net final dividend 10 pence (2p)
Share price 210p up 10p Yield 3.9%

Cowan de Groot's offshoot, Dekker, which makes spider-man suits and Wendy Houses, made profits of about £700,000 last year, but the rest of the group lost money.

The result was that the group made only £224,000 in pretax profit during the year to last April, in the process half barely breaking even. The profits were struck after taking account of £439,000 of losses chalked up by its Chilton and Hatfield Machinery interests, which have since been sold.

After extraordinary costs relating to the disposals and tax, the group lost £513,000 and will have to dig deep into reserves to pay a maintained final dividend of 1p.

However, better is expected this year when it expects to make at least enough profit to pay for dividends that have been costing more than £400,000 a year. Mr Derrick Cowan, the chairman, says that the group has a target of restoring its former higher-dividend level on a fully-covered basis next year.

The company is soon to appoint a chief executive for the first time. Mr Cowan and Mr Lansdowne Williams have been acting as joint managing directors. Mr Cowan will remain as chairman and Mr Williams will stay on the board until September 1984.

Mr Laurence Roberts has recently been appointed a director to seek new areas of operation.

Mr Roy Moss, managing director of Dekker, has also been appointed to the board.

Intasun rise

Intasun Leisure Group's chairman, Mr Harry Goodman, yesterday confirmed at the group's annual meeting what trade surveys have been showing for a few months that Intasun is one of the two package holiday companies gaining in this summer's trading. Intasun summer trading up to August 6 rose 27 per cent over the same period last year.

Thomson Holidays which cut its prices also gained.

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE		LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL	
Gold	1058.00-1058.50	1000	1000
Silver	111.00-111.50	1000	1000
Copper	108.00-108.50	1000	1000
Aluminium	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Lead	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Zinc	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Nickel	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Platinum	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Palladium	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Rhodium	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Iridium	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Osmium	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Ruthenium	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Selenium	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Tellurium	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Vanadium	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Chromium	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Manganese	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Iron	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Steel	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Coal	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Oil	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Gas	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Electricity	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Water	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Wheat	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Barley	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Oats	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Rice	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Maize	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Soybeans	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Wheat	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Barley	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Oats	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Rice	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Maize	104.00-104.50	1000	1000
Soybeans	104.00-104.50	1000	1000

WALL STREET

NYSE		NASDAQ	
100	100	100	100
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10000	10000	10000	10000

1000 = 1000 shares, 2000 = 2000 shares, 3000 = 3000 shares, 4000 = 4000 shares, 5000 = 5000 shares, 6000 = 6000 shares, 7000 = 7000 shares, 8000 = 8000 shares, 9000 = 9000 shares, 10000 = 10000 shares.



Royal Insurance

Estimated Half Year Results for 1983
and Interim Dividend

	6 months to 30 June 1983	6 months to 30 June 1982	Year 1982
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(audited)
	£m	£m	£m
General Insurance:			
Premiums Written	968.3	867.0	1,700.2
Underwriting Balance	-99.3	-94.0	-166.1
Investment Income allocated to			
General Insurance operations	96.8	89.0	180.8
General Insurance Result	-2.5	-5.0	14.7
Long-term Insurance Profit	8.2	6.6	13.6
Investment Income attributable to			
Capital and Reserves	38.6	26.4	60.5
Share of Associated			
Companies' Profits	5.8	4.0	7.7
Profit before Taxation	50.1	32.0	96.5
Less Taxation	10.3	0.2	22.6
Minority Interests	0.2	0.3	1.0
Net Profit attributable to the			
Shareholders	39.6	31.5	72.9
(Pence per share)	(21.0p)	(16.7p)	(38.7p)
Capital and Reserves	£1,368m	£836m	£1,225m

Exchange Rates

Foreign currencies have been translated according to our normal practice at approximately the average rates of exchange ruling during the period. The principal rates were:—

USA	\$1.54	\$1.81	\$1.75
Canada	\$1.89	\$2.22	\$2.15
Australia	\$1.70	\$1.70	\$1.72
Netherlands	Fls4.21	Fls4.72	

The engineers fight back - 2: Susan Bevan with the second of a series

New-look TI improves but has it done enough?

After a battering at the heart of the metal industries, TI Group, which was better known as Tube Investments, is showing signs of recuperation. A slimmer and very different looking group last week reported pretax profits of £6.2m for the first half of this year.

That compares well with only £4.7m for the whole of last year, but is a long way from the annual profits of almost £80m TI was notching up five years ago.

"What groups like us have had to do is reduce our dependence on those parts of engineering which don't have a future," said Sir Brian Kellert, chairman of TI.

"The whole process of restructuring TI has been to change the mix of the business away from the heavy end of the industry and the commodity type of business."

On its way through the fire, TI has changed its name and sold its London headquarters. More materially, it has shed its aluminium business and the last of its steel interests.

Branded consumer products have become the white horse for profits this year. Products with high value added that can prosper through recession are the new keys to the larger specialist engineering division, which is taking over the running from the commodity-like tubes of the traditional business.

The process has been painful. TI's workforce has been halved in three years to 32,000. The cost of closures, redundancies and the loss of the sale of British Aluminium amounted to £30m over 1981 and 1982.

Net assets employed in the business have dropped from £554m in the 1979 balance sheet to £328m at the end of last year. Out of this total specialist engineering products now account for 35 per cent, against only 13 per cent three years ago. Consumer products, mainly domestic appliances and heavily prized and revamped Raleigh cycle business, have

For example, the period of expansion of the steel industry is over.

There are technical trends, too. The volume of the machine tool industry is less than it was partly because of the recession but partly due to the industry's own success in producing advanced tools that last longer.

Sir Brian believes that the slim-line TI has completed the restructuring needed to face the future. The group's critics think it is not before time.

Even before the recession took hold it was recognized, within TI as well as outside, that the group faced structural headwinds. Its main profit-earners were in mature or declining markets.

After reorienting itself in the late 1960s, after the loss through nationalization of much of its

What groups like us have had to do is reduce our dependence on those parts of engineering which don't have a future?

steel business, TI put life into the tubes business and the construction of the doomed lever-gordian aluminium smelter.

With hindsight, too much attention was paid to producing intermediate goods where marketing and innovation play a small part.

It still remains to be seen whether TI has yet done enough to secure its future. Market hopes for this year, taking into account a bumper second half for domestic appliances and a recovery in machine tools, are for pretax profits of about £20m - still not much of a return on capital employed of nearly £350m. Uncertainty continues to hang over bicycles and steel tubes. There is not much TI can do about the latter but it is putting its back into Raleigh.

Even with its big bicycle brand names, TI Raleigh was criticized for depending too much on bulk sales to what proved unstable Third World markets, and as a complacent monopoly which succumbed to cheap imports at home.

Since the dark days of 1981, when TI's cycle and toy division lost £10.5m, Raleigh has undergone a complete rethink from production methods to marketing. Employment is down by a third, the range has been both rationalized and redesigned and the stress has moved to selling bikes as consumer goods for the fashion-conscious.

Some £7m will be spent on the revamp this year and the cautious Sir Brian has "great confidence" in the division's future. "We have a very young and active management bringing this business back to shape," he says.

The big success of the BMX Burner for boys has helped Raleigh to restore its share of the British market to its pre-

There is no doubt that the volume of world demand for some of these products will be less in future?

crisis 50 per cent from a low of 35 per cent in 1981. But there is still a long way to go if the business is to return to the big profits of five years ago.

Many TI followers believe the money and attention could be better spent elsewhere and cheer rumours like those last week suggesting a Japanese buyer for the bikes.

But there is no debate on the improved potential of the engineering side.

A good move here has been the acquisition in 1981 of the American group King Fifth Wheel. The £25.6m purchase is Sir Brian's favourite example of the group's direction today.

KFW represents an important move both into higher technology engineering and the United States market. Its flash-welded rings, an important component of aircraft gas turbine engines, dovetails neatly with the business of TI Reynolds, which is the leading supplier of these products to the European aerospace industry.

At the same time KFW's subsidiary, Abar, is the United States leader in another high technology growth area - vacuum heat treating furnaces used in the production of sophisticated alloys.

Demand for the aircraft components is depressed but KFW made a profit of almost £5m in the year before its purchase and Sir Brian is "looking forward with relief" to the time when the airlines are back on the buying trail.

Another bright spot is Crane Packing which leads the way in mechanical seals, scattered in

thousands in industrial plant - and needing constant replacement whatever the stage of the business cycle. Similarly, good business is being won in garage equipment.

In machine tools, TI Matrix and TI Churchill are now half the size they were two years ago. The focus now is on computer-controlled tools designed with a close eye on consumer requirements. It is hoped these machines will fend off the Japanese threat in the reviving market place.

While TI is now hoping to make more than the former owner from the Alfred Herbert range of computer controlled lathes which it bought from the receiver for £350,000, the industry clearly is still in a state of flux.

Steel tubes remain a big problem, though capacity has been radically pruned at the commodity end of the business. Talks go on with British Steel on a concerted rationalization of the industry and some outcome from these will be the most important element in the saga of TI's struggle back.

Tomorrow: Vickers



Kellert Confident but characteristically not overexuberant

W H Smith names cable section chief

W H Smith: Mr Francis Baron has become managing director of the new cable services division.

Lloyds Bank: Mr J. P. B. Hadfield has been appointed a regional director of the North West regional board.

Bank of America: Mr John Adshad has been promoted senior vice president and appointed to the new position of head of personnel and administration, based in London.

AE Group: Mr Alan Arnott has become deputy managing director, AE Auto Parts, Mr Peter Adcock has become managing director, Edmunds Walker & Co, with responsibility for the activities of Edmunds Walker (Holdings).

UMECO Holdings: Mr G. R. A. Metcalfe has been appointed group managing director.

Hunting Gate Developments: Mr Malcolm MacPherson has been made a director.

European Ferries: Mr Roger Bridgwood has joined the board after six years as the company's financial controller. He will continue to combine control of the group's finances with co-ordination of European Ferries property developments in Britain and the US.

The Hargreaves Group: Mr T. Stevenson becomes director in charge of overseas developments and Dr M. R. Scott assumes the responsibility

APPOINTMENTS

as chairman of energy division previously held by Mr Stevenson. Dr Scott will retain his responsibilities as planning and marketing director.

Freshwater Biological Association: Dr Robin Clarke has been appointed director of the association from October 1. He will succeed Mr David Le Cren, who is retiring.

Appleford: Mr Cyril Hehir has joined the company, which is part of the Vine Products Group, as managing director designate to succeed Mr Neville Kirby. Mr Kirby, who became chairman of Appleford, remains on the board of Vine Products.

Warner Lambert UK: Mr John Telford Beasley, managing director and president of the UK, Ireland and "Commonwealth" African region, and Mr Hector Graham, president of the France, North West Africa and Middle East region, have exchanged posts.

Mr James Hamilton who has retired as export director for Warner Lambert, has been succeeded by Mr Edwin Bay, previously operations director. He is succeeded by Mr Colin Clarke, director of the Company's Parke-Davis factory in Pontypool, responsibilities which he will retain.

Racal. Twenty-eighth consecutive record year.

The Trading Record for the Last Ten Years

	Turnover £	Sales Outside UK £	Pre-Tax Profit £	EPS after Tax
1974	37,378,000	25,099,000	6,247,000	1.70p
1975	53,988,000	36,912,000	9,559,000	3.82p
1976	79,971,000	58,073,000	19,646,000	6.16p
1977	122,258,000	90,273,000	32,714,000	9.44p
1978	183,338,000	141,380,000	49,832,000	12.73p
1979	226,689,000	169,201,000	61,623,000	16.88p
1980	263,742,000	185,611,000	63,624,000	18.06p
1981	536,434,000	379,006,000	73,211,000	18.67p
1982	643,894,000	465,821,000	102,616,000	26.16p
1983	763,568,000	532,059,000	114,268,000	26.57p

Sales of strategic radio were well down on forecast but there are now encouraging signs of improvement. After a difficult period of trading, contracts worth a total of nearly £22,000,000 have been recently awarded and further substantial orders for specialised systems in both civil and military environments are at advanced stages of negotiations. There is good potential throughout the world for our extensive range of communications electronic warfare (EW) equipment for surveillance, direction finding and jamming.

Marine Electronics

Sales of all marine electronics products grew to £85,233,000.

This business is now directed through one organisation which controls and co-ordinates the activities of 24 UK and overseas companies. Plans for expansion in a number of key areas - navigation, radar, controls, simulation and service - are centralised within this group with particular emphasis on total systems.

Defence Radar & Avionics

During the year sales grew strongly to reach £81,751,000, of which defence radar contributed £66,000,000, this being three times more than that of 1980.

The many contracts being won for radar electronic warfare (EW) systems demonstrate the group's growth in this fast developing area. Some 25 years of experience in designing, developing and manufacturing EW systems has enabled Racal to emerge as a leading authority in defence systems for all environments on land, at sea and in the air. A notable success was a £20,000,000 order for the supply of advanced electronics support measures (ESM) systems for Royal Navy submarines. Further naval orders in excess of £50,000,000 are confidently expected over the next few weeks.

Increasing participation in major collaborative programmes has resulted in a joint agreement with Westland Helicopters to develop avionics management systems.

Energy Resources

Sales reached £45,038,000 in a difficult year for those involved in the oil related industries.

The formation of an energy resources group has brought together specialist companies involved in precise positioning

and offshore survey technologies, principally for the oil and gas industries throughout the world.

Other Activities

These account for the remaining £122,105,000 of sales. It is interesting to note that this figure is as large as the turnover for the entire Racal Group as recently as 1977.

The other businesses are:- acoustics, antennas, computer-aided engineering, communications security, data & communications recording, financial terminal systems, health & safety, intruder detection, logistic support and automatic/diagnostic test systems, measurement technology, microelectronics, microwave components & systems.

Cellular Radio

Our successful application for the private sector licence to operate a nationwide public telecommunications service based on cellular radio technology, has opened up an exciting new business opportunity. The licence, which runs for 25 years, permits us to set up and operate a system which will provide portable access to the public telephone network on a vast scale.

We foresee a significant sales turnover around 1990, with profit margin at least comparable to that currently achieved by the Group as a whole.

Pay Television

We in Britain stand on the brink of a television revolution already referred to as the third age of broadcasting.

The Group, through its equal joint venture partnership with Oak Industries Inc. of California, is already involved in this new area not only in the United Kingdom but throughout Europe. Racal-Oak Limited, our recently formed associate company, blends together our own expertise with that of Oak Industries, a United States market leader in many aspects of pay television.

Overseas Sales

Deliveries outside the United Kingdom amounted to £532,000,000, an increase of 14% over the corresponding figure for last year and represent 70% of total sales. Exports from the UK maintained Racal's position in the top twenty league table.

Research and Development

Racal has from its earliest days been committed to a policy of funding the great majority of its R & D from its own resources to develop proprietary products for the world market. This policy has been continued with an increasing proportion of product developments, in the areas of business acquired with Decca, being handled this way.

Appreciation

The skill and dedication of our staff was formally recognised last November, when our Company was named as the winner of the 1982 United Kingdom Business Enterprise Award. I am certain that it will be your wish to join me in congratulating all the members of the Racal team for their tremendous efforts which have done so much to put our Company in the position it now holds in the world of professional electronics. Additionally, we should thank most sincerely their families for their loyalty, encouragement and understanding which is essential for our success and is so greatly appreciated.

The Future

The former Decca group of companies is now going forward strongly. The major problem remaining to be solved is the elimination of the losses being incurred in the field of small boat radar and this year we expect to go a long way towards achieving that goal. The defence radar company is especially successful - its order book is large and growing and the future prospects are most encouraging.

Several of our smaller businesses are progressing well, any of which could develop into a major activity.

The award of the cellular radio licence was one of the most exciting events in the history of Racal. In the short term, trading losses will be incurred and a substantial investment will need to be made whilst the system is being evolved and introduced. However, it is anticipated that by 1987/88 trading profits will be earned and that by the early 1990s the operation will be cash positive. Cellular radio will undoubtedly be a substantial contributor to our future earnings.

The combination of our existing businesses, our product development policy and the new growth areas, such as cellular radio and pay television, will ensure the continued growth of the Company in the years ahead.

At March 31st, 1983 the Company had net cash of some £3,000,000 compared with net borrowings of £46,000,000 the year before. This cash position will improve considerably throughout the year and earnings will benefit as a consequence.

With regard to the current financial year I am confident that the management changes that have taken place at Racal-Milgo, Miami, will result in an improved contribution to Group profitability.

Referring to the other factor which adversely affected last year's results, namely, the delay in the placing of a large number of orders from overseas, there are signs that the position is now improving.

Provided therefore that major delays do not continue and subject to any other circumstances beyond our control, we can look forward to another record year, our 29th in succession.

Ernest T. Harrison
Sir Ernest Harrison OBE,
Chairman and Chief Executive.



increased in importance from 20 per cent to 40 per cent.

But the most dramatic symbol of change was the sale for £17m last October of TI's 58 per cent holding in British Aluminium. Falling world prices and competitive weaknesses in a global market where British Aluminium was a minnow among giants led to an attributable loss for TI of £13.7m in 1981 and a further £3.8m in the months of 1982 before its sale to Alcan.

The disposal meant a £36.3m write-off but it was a vital step in the process of making TI less of a helpless victim of the swings and roundabouts of the economic cycle.

With the nature of its businesses and most of its assets in Britain, TI's progress has always been closely tied to the performance of the British economy. Pretax profits rose steadily rather than spectacularly through the 1970s from £18.7m in 1971 to £78.4m in 1978 (boosted by the consolidation of British Aluminium).

Then came a setback to £52m as the recession began to bite in 1979 and an inexorable slide into a loss of £23.1m in the depths of 1981.

The hesitancy of Britain's overall recovery was faithfully reflected in TI's depressingly small pretax profit of £4.7m last year and even today the turnaround is not across the board. Steel tubes remained stuck in the doldrums during the first half of this year with dismal prospects and the depressed machine tools sector only recently beginning to perk up, led to lower profits from the engineering division.

But the increased emphasis on consumer products - washing machines, heaters and kettles with names like Creda, Glow-Worm and Russell Hobbs - is paying dividends.

This division produced £10m of the £14.1m trading profit total for the half year. Meanwhile a new approach to Raleigh bicycles - no longer a commodity pumped into insecure Third World markets but a highly promoted style-conscious business catering to trendy Europeans - has set this long-making division on the way to break even this year.

Sir Brian, who has frequently poured cold water over premature forecasts of recovery, is more confident now but characteristically not over-exuberant.

"What we are seeing is the economy coming up with a consumer-led boom but it will be a slow process for it to spread through and ultimately bring up heavy capital investment."

"I don't think there is any doubt that the volume of world demand for some of these heavy products will be less in the future than at times in the past."

WARRINGTON BUY PLAN - JUNE 1979	
BUY PLAN	BUY PLAN
BUY PLAN	BUY PLAN
BUY PLAN	BUY PLAN
BUY PLAN	BUY PLAN
BUY PLAN	BUY PLAN

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9 1/2 %
Barclays	9 1/2 %
BCCI	9 1/2 %
Citibank Savings	11 1/2 %
Consolidated Crds	9 1/2 %
C. Hoare & Co	9 1/2 %
Lloyds Bank	9 1/2 %
Midland Bank	9 1/2 %
Nat Westminster	9 1/2 %
TSB	9 1/2 %
Williams & Glyn's	9 1/2 %

* 7 day deposits on basis of bank rates - see column on page 15 of this issue.

A powerful international force in world electronics.

RACAL The Electronics Group

Racal Electronics Plc, Bracknell, Berkshire.

International trade: John Lawless looks at what is happening on the British business front at home and overseas

ECGD hint of private involvement

The committee of inquiry, announced yesterday, to investigate the state-run insurance agency, the Export Credits Guarantee Department, has a three-pronged brief.

Most fascinating will be to look into "the possibility of devolving any functions to the private sector or collaborating with the private sector in carrying them out".

This suggests that the ECGD, which has £29bn in British exports on its books, is a monopoly.

But Sir Peter Matthews, the Vickers chairman, who heads the inquiry, already knows (having served on the Export Guarantees Advisory Council) that all its work is open to private sector competition.

The largest of the specialist companies underwriters total business in one year that ECGD guarantees in two to three days, the House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts heard this year.

It concluded: "We are not convinced enough is yet being done to draw upon private sector expertise." It did not do so because ECGD was seen as jealously guarding its activities, but because the state agency, having had staff cuts, does not possess sufficient specialists to cover its outstanding risk.

The task facing Sir Peter, therefore, is not to bring large chunks of a state business to a hungry market of investors. He has to see whether existing private activities can be encouraged.

The review, the first in 11 years, is welcomed by industry. Lord Selsdon, chairman of the CBI's export credit committee, said yesterday: "We are delighted the government has decided to act."

"In today's highly competitive trading conditions, the time is ripe to ensure that the department can provide UK exporters with credit insurance and financing facilities as effective as those available to our international trading competitors."

Outside specialists will, without doubt, continue to grow in importance. But they are still comparatively young and in a market which sees claims maturing over several years.

Saudi sales safe

Britain's soaring exports to Saudi Arabia are among the least likely to be threatened by the kingdom's second successive devaluation on its currency in a week, trade specialists stressed yesterday.

British exports reached £767m in the first six months of this year, against £644m the same time last year. British purchases were expected to fall during the oil glut, but the sharp decrease in imports (down from £815m to £458m in the same periods) has not only put Britain into a two-way trade surplus.

It emphasises the problems of cash generation facing all energy-exporting countries. The British sales rise overlaps with a period when the kingdom's balance of payments have moved into deficit and with a decrease in government spending, by 6 per cent, to £2.5bn in the first four months of the country's fiscal year, ending August 8.

The Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency at the weekend brought the rial's value down to 3.48 against the dollar, from 3.47, a week after devaluing it from 3.45.

Duty-free imports double

Britain's claim to have one of the world's most open markets is backed by a Department of Trade and Industry study, just published, which shows the number of duty-free imports of manufactured goods doubling in 20 years.

In 1960, according to *Visible Imports Subject to Restraints*, about 40 per cent of Britain's factory-produced goods from overseas were allowed in without duties. By 1980, it was 80 per cent. The average incidence of tariffs on the rest halved to 9 per cent.

Membership of the EEC obviously had a large impact, but the study notes that the EEC supplied only 47 per cent of Britain's manufactured goods in 1980.

Many products from Commonwealth countries have lost their duty-free privileges, it says.

More important, in terms of protectionism, the study claims that only 7 per cent of British visible imports was subjected to non-tariff restraints.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, Sec-

retary of State for Trade and Industry, has asked Professor Andrew Silberman of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, to examine what barriers the British producers face in world markets, and how restraints on low-cost imports affect their performance.

Channon for Colombia

Mr Paul Channon, the Minister of Trade, is expected to visit Colombia soon in what would be his most important trip overseas since becoming trade minister.

Two British bids were among eleven submitted two weeks ago for the \$650m (£435m) mass transit subway system to be built in Medellin.

GEC is leading an Anglo-German consortium, while Hawker Siddeley is in a British-Canadian grouping. The visit would give Mr Channon the opportunity to stress that the Government is prepared to back a British contractor to the hilt, having prepared a £50m aid package to go with it.

electrocomponents

Positive signs have begun to emerge that business activity is increasing

REPORTS RON MARLER, CHAIRMAN

- We have continued our 15 year record of uninterrupted growth in sales and profits.
- The proposed annual dividend has been substantially increased to 3.00p net reflecting our confidence in the group's prospects.
- R.S. Components, our largest subsidiary, achieved a very commendable sales growth of 21.4% and effected the move of most of their business to Corby.
- Our newest subsidiary, Mesa, in the USA expects a profit in the current year. The business has great potential.
- Technology in electronics continues to develop rapidly and the advantages of its application gain increasing acceptance.
- We are currently pursuing business opportunities in the USA and look for similar developments in Europe.
- The Group has made a good start to the current year and recent developments should help to increase sales and profits in 1983/84.

Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary, Electrocomponents plc, 37/45 City Road, London EC1P 1HX.



Comparative results	Year to 31.3.82	Year to 31.3.83
Turnover	101,231	78,501
Profit before taxation and exceptional expenses	18,639	15,739
Taxation	8,624	7,060
Profits attributable	8,978	8,914
Earnings per share	8.77p	8.66p
Dividend per share	3.00p	2.20p

electrocomponents

Notice of Mandatory Redemption PEMEX Petroles Mexicanos U.S. \$20,000,000 8½ per cent. Bonds 1987

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Deed dated August 10th, 1972, between Petroles Mexicanos and Hambros Bank Executor and Trustee Company, Limited, U.S. \$1,750,000 nominal of the Bonds is due for mandatory redemption on September 1st, 1983 at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to September 1st, 1983. Pursuant to Condition 6 of the Terms and Conditions applicable to the Bonds, 1277 Bonds have been purchased by Petroles Mexicanos and \$1,277,000 has been credited against the amount due for redemption. The serial numbers of the Bonds drawn for redemption are as follows:—

1138	1738	2669	3585	4328	5272	5798	6275	6888	7974	9544	11000	12625	15157	17233	18162	18333	19044	19755
10	1147	1742	2680	3541	4358	5297	5797	6281	6888	7982	10317	11128	12635	15188	17239	18167	18566	19098
47	1156	1758	2706	3590	4359	5303	5827	6289	7041	8029	10337	11129	12671	15485	17384	18189	18607	19177
104	1168	1780	2713	3728	4381	5312	5901	6310	7048	8055	10434	11138	12674	15821	17386	18181	18613	19184
108	1173	1786	2751	3765	4388	5335	5827	6312	7141	8058	10452	11142	12681	15845	17428	18184	18615	19170
113	1174	1787	2758	3761	4408	5354	5831	6318	7190	8082	10525	11155	12685	15848	17428	18203	18626	19164
220	1222	1834	2783	3816	4541	5389	5849	6324	7183	8088	10639	11170	12626	15828	17473	18206	18628	19203
619	1286	1847	2788	3834	4574	5395	5851	6333	7236	8105	10684	11175	12685	15832	17489	18205	18642	19208
882	1291	2009	2791	3836	4740	5415	5852	6334	7348	8361	10687	11289	12680	15838	17484	18208	18653	19212
923	1312	2070	2804	3840	4754	5418	5856	6351	7364	8384	10694	11290	12681	15838	17484	18215	18657	19216
937	1338	2081	2883	3848	4758	5426	5858	6371	7465	8389	10703	11350	12687	15884	17548	18236	18678	19227
944	1352	2088	2888	3848	4772	5430	5867	6396	7512	8391	10848	11365	12737	15890	17555	18340	18714	19235
991	1419	2088	2888	3850	4785	5434	5867	6401	7563	8391	10867	11369	12737	15892	17558	18344	18733	19237
1002	1426	2112	2878	3856	4791	5822	6073	6410	7567	8395	10883	11368	12714	15892	17571	18389	18741	19237
1008	1505	2124	3398	3862	4808	5525	6081	6422	7570	8322	10885	11384	12715	15892	17571	18384	18743	19237
1012	1526	2126	3430	3869	4822	5559	6104	6464	7742	8328	10919	11913	14225	17025	17588	18426	18792	19238
1014	1519	2551	3449	3881	5054	5601	6185	6465	7750	8110	10940	11921	14228	17032	17593	18455	18792	19238
1031	1520	2577	3464	3893	5057	5610	6177	6470	7760	8118	10944	11926	14283	17034	17621	18478	18798	19238
1058	1551	2596	3572	3891	5085	5612	6184	6500	7798	8125	10981	11946	14310	17035	17625	18482	18812	19238
1061	1558	2617	3507	3898	5131	5727	6198	6502	7887	8204	10970	11950	14347	17074	17683	18494	18815	19237
1063	1598	2620	3527	4051	5154	5728	6200	6572	7881	8435	10975	11918	15107	17082	18028	18506	18841	19240
1074	1714	2622	3533	4062	5180	5735	6235	6593	7886	8437	10980	11915	15115	17280	18030	18509	18857	19240
1084	1716	2630	3541	4068	5193	5748	6243	6597	7821	8441	11014	12607	15148	17305	18038	18522	18864	19230
1120	1737	2652	3567	4072	5243	5784	6283	6603	7886	8443	11037	12620	15156	17329	18038	18531	18874	19238

On September 1st, 1983, there will become due and payable on the Bonds to be redeemed, the principal amount thereof together with accrued interest to September 1st, 1983. On and after September 1st, 1983 interest on the Bonds to be redeemed shall cease to accrue. Payment of Bonds to be redeemed will be made on or after September 1st, 1983 upon presentation and surrender of said Bonds, with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after September 1st, 1983 at any of the following banks:—

The Chase Manhattan Bank, National Association, (Corporate Bond Redemption) 1 New York Plaza, 14th Floor, New York, New York 10081.	The Chase Manhattan Bank, National Association, Woolgate House, Coleman Street, London EC2P 2HD.	Swiss Bank Corporation, 2 Rue de la Republique, 1000 Brussels.	Petroles Mexicanos By: The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A., New York as Principal Paying Agent.
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August, 1983

Authorized Unit Traders				Authorized Units & Insurance Funds				Insurance Bonds and Funds			
Unit	Trade	Unit	Trade	Unit	Trade	Unit	Trade	Unit	Trade	Unit	Trade
1. American International Life Insurance Co.	100.00	2. American International Life Insurance Co.	100.00	1. American International Life Insurance Co.	100.00	2. American International Life Insurance Co.	100.00	1. American International Life Insurance Co.	100.00	2. American International Life Insurance Co.	100.00
3. American International Life Insurance Co.	100.00	4. American International Life Insurance Co.	100.00	3. American International Life Insurance Co.	100.00	4. American International Life Insurance Co.	100.00	3. American International Life Insurance Co.	100.00	4. American International Life Insurance Co.	100.00
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1); 3. *It's The Best* (25-1). 10 ran.

ATHLETICS: THE BATTLE CONTINUES AT THE EUROPEAN CUP FINAL

The newly crowned princes take golden ways to the Palace

By Pat Butcher

More than half the world championship gold medal winners are expected at Crystal Palace, this weekend, when Steve Cram leads a British team looking to repeat the European Cup final success they enjoyed in Zagreb in 1981. They had their best ever performance in the bi-annual competition in that year, and finished third in the men's event, and equal third on points with the West German women, and only conceded the place on the cumbuck of individual winners.

Cram is determined to contest the 1,500 metres, his world championship gold medal event, in the competition which allows only one athlete per country in each event. Cram's decision means that Steve Overt will not be running, a disappointment for everyone, including the event's sponsors, U-Bix, who also have Overt on an individual contract.

Overt turned down the chance of running in the 5,000 metres, telling Bill Evans, the British Amateur Athletic Board chairman, who offered him the place, that his training was not geared to that event. Overt did not ask to run in the 800 metres, though many had expected him to. He said that he thought Peter Elliott was the evident choice.

Cram was the substitute for an injured Overt two years ago in Zagreb in the 1,500 metres, when the finished third. But he will be an obvious favourite for his event, which is on Saturday, the same day that Fatima Whitbread, a silver medal winner in Helsinki, will be throwing the javelin.

Finland did not reach either of the finals, so Miss Whitbread will not get the opportunity of a return match against Tina Lilak, who beat her to the gold medal on her last throw of the world championships competition. But there will be several quick return matches for marginal losers, among them Werner Schidhauer of East Germany against Alberto Cova of Italy in the 10,000 metres, which is also on the first day.

In Helsinki, as in Athens last year in the European championships, Cova came from behind on the last lap, as if in slow motion, to pip Schidhauer for the gold. The reaction to such supreme efforts is often finishing down the field in the next race, but with the system of one athlete per country in each event, and his team mates yelling to remind him of it, patriotism could help Cova find the reserves for another winning sprint finish.

Daley Thompson, Britain's only other gold medal winner from Helsinki, declined the offer of the place in the long jump, explaining that his efforts in winning the decathlon had exhausted him. The place in the 5,000 metres has been given to Steve Harris, who won the World University Games championship at that

distance, but just failed to qualify for Helsinki, even though he also won the AAA title. Harris ran into his best form a little late, but this can be put to best use now.

Keith Connor will be party to another interesting confrontation in the triple jump. Connor was widely expected to win the event in Helsinki, but final exams and his relatively shallow year in training, which is designed to bring success in next year's Olympic Games, conspired to bring about Connor's failure to qualify for the Helsinki final. Zdzislaw Hoffman of Poland produced one of the best performances of his championships, improving with each of his six jumps, to overtake Willie Banks for the gold medal in this event.

Allan Wells should need no urging, especially in the 200 metres. Wells has been nominated for both sprints, but in the longer one he will find Pietro Mennea of Italy, who has beaten Wells by a total of two hundredths of a second in their last two major confrontations. The Italian won the Olympic gold by the one fraction in Moscow, leaving Wells with the silver. Then last Sunday, Mennea again beat Wells by the slightest possible margin, this time for the bronze medal. Wells was thus relegated to his second fourth place of the championships.

There is no possibility of Britain challenging the prospective winners of the week-end events, the Soviet Union or East Germany, but the West German men are the perennial targets for third place, and but for one woman - Jarmila Kratochvilova - Britain's women could be vying for third as well. There is some confusion as to which three individual events, out of 100, 200, 400 and 800 metres, plus the two relays, that Miss Kratochvilova will contest, but she will surely be a woman strike force.

Thirteen world champions from Helsinki, among them Carl Lewis and Ramona Coghlan, are competing in the international permit meeting in West Berlin this evening. Lewis, the triple gold medal winner in Helsinki, will contest the 100 metres against his team colleagues,



Connor: hope, step and jump

Calvin Smith and Ermit King, who won silver and bronze medals behind him.

Coghlan, Ireland's first gold medal winner in a major championships since Ron Delaney won the Olympic 1500 metres in 1956, runs the mile, and Ed Moses embarks on his 82nd straight victory in the 400 metres hurdles. Also competing are Mary Decker, Tina Lilak, Bert Cameron, Willi Wulbeck, Edward Sarul and Zdzislaw Hoffman, take part on route to the European Cup final at Crystal Palace on Saturday and Sunday.

Kenyan seeks inquiry

Nairobi (Reuters) - Isiah Kiplagat, the secretary of the Kenyan Amateur Athletic Association, has called for an official investigation into the poor showing of Kenya at the world championships in Helsinki. "We have always prided ourselves as a leading athletics nation in Africa, and to return home empty-handed is a disgrace," he told reporters on his return from the championships.

"Our athletes have shamed us and we must find out why," he said, demanding an inquiry to examine the medal famine after the athletes arrived in world-class times at meetings in West Germany and Hungary before the championships.

RUGBY LEAGUE: THE MAN BEHIND KENT INVICTA

A 'hip' chairman out on a limb

When policemen start to look younger than you, it is time to start worrying, but when the chairman of a Rugby League club looks younger, it is time for serious panic to set in. Paul Faures, the chairman of the Rugby League's newly-elected club, Kent Invicta, is not only aged 29, and not only runs a record business, but also spent the golden years of his youth as a disc jockey on the pirate radio station, Radio Caroline.

What is more, he is a dyed-in-the-wool Southerner. "I went to watch Fulham Rugby League club as a joke. But I was mesmerized," he said. That was three and a half years ago, and being a hip young go-getter of a fellow, he thought Rugby League was suitable for an immediate transplant to the garden of England.

Smoking a real chairman-of-the-board cigar, but wearing a tee-shirt bearing the legend "New York Mets" and faded blue jeans, this child of the Sixties, who earns his money by providing addicts with such items of paleontological interest as records by Iron Butterfly, is a bona fide enthusiast.

"I want to sell the sport to the local people. The match ball for our first game against Cardiff on Sunday will be brought to the pitch by parachute. We plan to have majorities and Kentish Morris dancers. After all, this is Kent. But the ultimate thing is the 80 minutes of action."

Mandy Jones will defend her world title in the four-lap 60-kilometres women's road race, backed by the experienced Catherine Swinerton and two relative newcomers, Judith Painter and Helen Edwards.

The make-up of Britain's quarter in the 100-kilometres team time trial will be determined after a training session this evening. SELECTIONS: Professional road race: P. Miller, G. Jones, A. Doyle, S. Yates, S. Joughin, M. Henderson, D. Clark, and M. Jones. P. Miller, G. Jones, A. Doyle, S. Yates, S. Joughin, M. Henderson, D. Clark, and M. Jones. P. Miller, G. Jones, A. Doyle, S. Yates, S. Joughin, M. Henderson, D. Clark, and M. Jones.

EQUESTRIANISM

Onus falls on women

By Jenny MacArthur

Michael Tucker's General Bugle is out of the tent for the European three day event championships this week at Frounfeld in Switzerland, after striking himself during a gallop on Monday. Tucker replaced by Loren Clarke, who had been working unsuitably for the home-bred General Bugle, and well deserved his place in the team after coming second at Badminton and sixth at Holker Hall, the final trial.

The only consolation for the Gloucestershire rider aged 38, is that General Bugle is only eight and should have many years ahead of him in top level competition.

Miss Clarke, from Berkshire, has a wealth of experience in eventing. She first won the Burghley horse trial in 1967, riding the coloured horse Popadon. Like Tucker, she spent many years "knocking at the door" but did not have the right horse.

YACHTING

Storming to victory

By John Nicholls

For the second windy day in succession, Ian Russell and Jeremy Hartley were convincing winners at the national 12 class championship at Llandudno yesterday. The race, sponsored by Nott's, was the third of six in the series and was another severe test of stamina and skill.

The westerly breeze was probably not as consistently strong as on the previous day but with the course laid closer to the shore, there was more variation in the gust. Only 52 of the 72 starters completed the three triangular rounds, many capsized repeatedly and two inverted boats were abandoned after their crews were taken off. Eventually the missing boats were recovered, everyone was accounted for and repairs to gear, bodies and morale should put the full fleet back in action today.

Today's race is for the Sir William Burton Trophy, one of the oldest in the dinghy racing calendar. It has been won for the past two seasons by Graham Bailey, who had a successful seventh place yesterday. The runner-up to Bailey on both occasions was John Sears who, with his wife Sarah as crew, is now leading this year's series on points. They were fourth yesterday, after recovering well from a partial capsize

"People ask me why Rugby League, instead of Rugby Union? I quote the old Rugby League joke: 'In Rugby Union, the spectators get the ball more often than the players'. League is all action. It is a ball-handling game. The tactics are clean and all out in the open. There is none of that hiding under a pile of bodies, the dirty play that goes on unseen, the stamping on heads, that makes Rugby Union, I believe, a game of cowardice and thuggery."

Mr Faures is hoping an 8,000 crowd will come - out of curiosity - to the first match, and hopes from this to entrap a regular following of 2,500 a match. Kent Invicta are quoted as 25-1 for the second division championship. "If we finish eighth or above I will be pleased. But morale is so high at the moment, we have managed to sign so many good first division players, we have such a superb coach, Bill Goodman, that there are times I believe we will do much better than that."

"I find it incredible that all this has happened. I'm a nervous wreck. But I also think we have pulled off one of the greatest sporting coups of all time". Mr Faures's cigar had gone out. He relit and dreamed his high dreams about the Rugby League ball that would fall from heaven at his prompting, into the fair fields of Kent.

Simon Barnes

Now Belfast team may join League

By Keith Macklin

Already clubs and players are enthusing about the laws, particularly the release of the ball on the sixth tackle, and giving of the loose head and feed to the attacking side at a scrumming. "These will make for attacking, 80-minute rugby and will favour those sides who wish to open up play and attack," Mr Oakley said.

Referees have been instructed to tidy up the play the ball rule and to make sure that the ball is brought cleanly and properly into play after a tackle. Referees will be under the scrutiny of experts this season, with assessors at each game to back up club reports.

With new laws in operation, and winter tours from the Australian champions, Queensland, and the New Zealand Maori's, a magnificent season is in prospect.

The £270,000 sponsorship will be provided by the Blackburn based brewery, Matthew Brown. Of this sum £59,000 will be invested in the League's capital development fund.

FOOTBALL: Leeds United asked the Football Association to help them collect £35,000 still owed for Alex Seale. He returned to Argentina in January 1982 but only £65,000 of £100,000 fee agreed with Estudiantes has been paid.

MOTOR RACING

Hotels back final race

Johnstonesburg (Reuters) - A hotel chain have announced sponsorship of the South African Grand Prix, the final event of this year's world championship.

South African motor racing authorities have struggled for several years to find a sponsor in an effort to keep the race, on October 15, on the Grand Prix calendar.

● Tokyo, (AFP) - Honda, the Japanese firm, announced that an agreement has been concluded with the Williams Grand Prix team to supply Formula One cars engines to the British manufacturer for the 1984 season.

Williams, whose current drivers are Keke Rosberg of Finland, the 1982 world champion, Jacques Laffite, a Frenchman, will mount Honda's six-cylinder 1,500cc twin turbo engines on their cars for next year's world Formula One championship season.

La crème de la crème

also on page 20

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La crème de la crème

also on page 19

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Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 **Coastal AM** News headlines, traffic, weather and sports news. Available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 **Breakfast Time** With Frank Bough and Sue Cook. News from David Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 8.45, 9.15, 9.45 and 10.15; sports news at 9.30 and 10.00; and a preview of the day's television at 9.55; exercises with Mad Lizzie at 9.55; and a food and cooking hints between 9.45 and 9.00.

9.00 **Blue Peter** Goes Silver With John Noakes, Peter Purves and Lesley Judd on their 1975 joint to Turkey (1.0.25). Jackanory. Nerys Hughes reads another chapter of Berlioz's 'The Green You Are' (1.0.25). The Wombles. Bernard Cribbins with another tale of subterranean folk (1.0.25). Why Don't You? 7. Entertaining ideas for you and people from children living in Cardiff (1.0.10). Close down.

10.25 **Cricket: The NatWest Bank Trophy**. Live coverage of both semi-final matches, introduced by Peter West and Tony Lewis. The commentators for these 60-overs-a-side matches are Richie Benaud, Jim Laker, Tom Graveney and Christopher Martin-Jenkins. There is further coverage of the games on this channel at 1.45 and on BBC2 at 10.55, 1.20 and 5.30 with highlights at 1.15, 1.45 and 5.15.

1.00 **News After Noon** 1.57 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report 1.30. King Rollo (1.1.30). Brito-a-Brite (1.1.30).

1.45 **Cricket**. Further coverage of the semi-final matches in the NatWest Bank Trophy. Introduced by Peter West and Tony Lewis. (Not London).

2.30 **Play School**. Shown earlier on BBC2. 4.45 **Cartoon**: Boss Cat. 5.05 **John Craven's Newsworld**. 5.10 **Children of Destiny**. Prince Leopold's Niece (1.1).

5.45 **News with Moira Stuart**. 6.00 **South East at Six**.

6.25 **Doctor Who**. Peter Davison in the third part (of four) of an adventure entitled *The Visitation* (1.1).

7.25 **The Ketchupian** (1955) starring Burt Lancaster, Diana Foster and Diana Lynn. Set in the 1920s this tale concerns Big Ed and his son, Little Ed, who decide to leave their home in Kentucky for the promise of Texas. But on the way Big Ed is arrested and thrown into jail - which is only the start of his troubles. This film was Lancaster's debut as a director and also the beginning of Walter Matthau's career on the screen.

9.00 **News with John Humphrys**.

9.25 **Play: Bazaar and Rummage**, by Sue Townsend, a sometimes witty story about a group of females suffering from agoraphobia preparing to go into the wide world in the car of a would-be social worker (see Choice).

10.35 **Everyman: The Miracle of Intervale Avenue**. A documentary about the small Jewish community of the decaying Bronx area of New York (see Choice).

11.15 **News headlines**.

11.15 **Flamingo Road**. Michael Tynes surprises everybody by donating land for the local Arts Centre.

12.05 **Weather**.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 105.3kHz/285m; 108.9kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m; VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF 92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital 1548kHz/194m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m; VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. News with Gavin Scott at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 8.55; sports news at 6.45 and 7.45; Chris Tennant in Brighton with guest Patricia Hodge from 8.55; the studio guest, from 7.00, is Nicola Peffer; a star forecast at 8.05; a preview of the day's television at 8.35; exercises with Mad Lizzie at 8.55; and a food and cooking hints between 8.45 and 9.00.

TV/LONDON

9.25 **Thames news headlines** followed by *Sesame Street* in which the Muppets and their human friends make learning simple 10.25 *Science International*. A glimpse of the world of scientific research. 10.35 *Sport Billy* in *Bad Weather Blues* (1.1.00) *Island Wildlife*. The three species of deer found in Ireland - the red, the fallow and, introduced from Japan, the Sika (1.1.00). *Cartoon Times*. *Block Sports*.

12.00 **Button Moon**. Rocket adventures of the Spoon family. For the very young. 12.10 *Rainbow*. Learning with puppets (1.1.20). *The Electric Theatre Show*. Presenter John Doran examines the work of a special magician, Nick Alcock (1.1.20).

1.00 **News**. 1.20 *Thames news*. 1.30 *Emmerdale Farm*. (1.1.00) *A Plethora of Puddings*. Judith Chalmers on the subject of incoherence with six sufferers of varying degrees of incoherence. A discussion on its management with specialist doctor Roger Family and nurse Christine Norton (1.1.00).

2.30 **Racing from York**. Day two of the meeting featuring the 12.10 *Cartoon Times*. *Block Sports*. 4.00 *John Craven's Newsworld*. 4.10 *Children of Destiny*. Prince Leopold's Niece (1.1).

5.45 **News with Moira Stuart**. 6.00 **South East at Six**.

6.25 **Doctor Who**. Peter Davison in the third part (of four) of an adventure entitled *The Visitation* (1.1).

7.25 **The Ketchupian** (1955) starring Burt Lancaster, Diana Foster and Diana Lynn. Set in the 1920s this tale concerns Big Ed and his son, Little Ed, who decide to leave their home in Kentucky for the promise of Texas. But on the way Big Ed is arrested and thrown into jail - which is only the start of his troubles. This film was Lancaster's debut as a director and also the beginning of Walter Matthau's career on the screen.

9.00 **News with John Humphrys**.

9.25 **Play: Bazaar and Rummage**, by Sue Townsend, a sometimes witty story about a group of females suffering from agoraphobia preparing to go into the wide world in the car of a would-be social worker (see Choice).

10.35 **Everyman: The Miracle of Intervale Avenue**. A documentary about the small Jewish community of the decaying Bronx area of New York (see Choice).

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11.15 **Flamingo Road**. Michael Tynes surprises everybody by donating land for the local Arts Centre.

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BBC 2

6.00 **Open University: The Art of Physics**. 6.30 *Psychology*. Production Systems. 6.45 *Geology*. From *Savanna* to *Coal*. 7.20 *The Art of Charlotte Brontë*. 7.45 *Charlotte Brontë*. 8.10.

10.05 **Gharber**. Magazine programme of interest to Asian women. Today's programme includes a discussion on 'Why children fail'. With Parveen Mirza in the studio. Also Parveen Mirza and Samira Mirza who discuss how to cope with the problem.

10.30 **Play School**. For the under fives, presented by Lucie Skeaping and Stuart McGugan (1.1).

10.55 **Cricket: The NatWest Bank Trophy**. Live coverage of both semi-final matches, presented by Peter West and Tony Lewis.

1.20 **Open University: The Pre-School Child**. Joining in.

1.20 **Cricket: The NatWest Trophy** semi-finals continued.

5.10 **Zoroastrian Orthodox**. An Open University programme in which Professor Mary Boyce traces the history of the small group of Zoroastrians who made their home in the village of Sharbaf in central Iran. After the establishment of the Muslim empire.

5.35 **Cricket: The NatWest Trophy** semi-finals continued.

7.30 **News summary with subtitles**.

7.35 **The Travel Show**. There are items on the Concordia package holiday; the world's fastest food; the best boat-trip in Britain; breaking down on motorways; and the cost of British newspapers abroad.

8.00 **Grey Granite**. The third and final part of the Bill Craig dramatization of Lewis Grassie Gibbon's novel set in the 1930s. Ewan is arrested and taken to the police in the cell. As O'Grady, who has proposed marriage to Ewan's widow mother, Chris, uses his influence with the Provost to secure Ewan's release.

8.00 **Good Time George**. A new four-part series featuring the irrepressible George Melly with John Cleland's Feetwarmers. Recorded at the Theatre Royal, Barry St Edmunds.

8.30 **Worlds Apart**. The Panara - Scenes from the Front. A documentary about a 2000-strong tribe of Venezuelan Indians whose existence is threatened by the encroachment of outsiders on their traditional hunting and fishing grounds (1.1).

10.25 **Newsnight**. Highlights from the games in the NatWest Trophy semi-finals played today.

12.05 **Open University: Earthquake Prediction**. 12.30 *Corrosion Prevention on Oil Rigs*. 12.55 *Maths Theatre: Multiple Integrals*. Closedown at 1.25.

CHANNEL 4

5.30 **Start Here**. Konrad the robot and his eager band of young scientists follow him this week to discover the wonders of machinery (1.1).

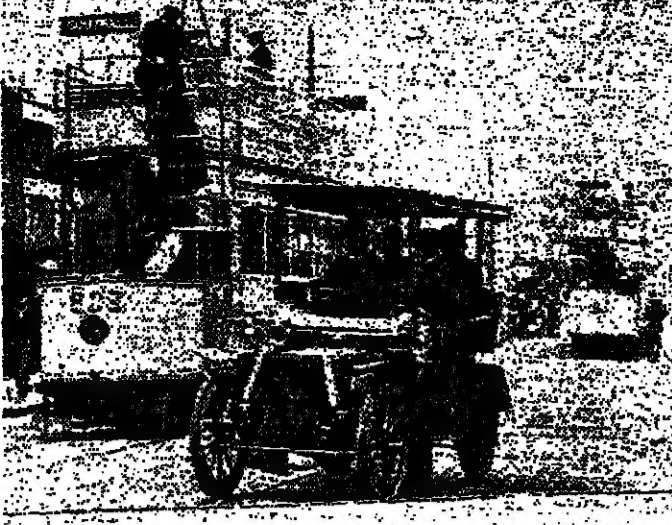
6.00 **Uster Landscapes**. The seventh of an 11-part history of Uster. Today's programme concentrates on the mid 18th century when the quality of life tangibly improved. The cause of this prosperity was the growth of the wax and linen industries and the expansion of corn as a crop. Watermills and windmills were built to drive the machinery and the big landowners encouraged internal trade by establishing villages at the gates of the estates. It was also a busy time for road building and the first canal in the British Isles was built to carry goods to Dublin.

6.30 **The Mumpsters**. Herman preaches pacifism to son Eddie after the school bully displays his strength. But a practical joke on Herman means his change his philosophy.

7.00 **Channel Four News**. Headlines at 7.30, business news at 7.35 followed by 7.45 *News*. 7.55 *News*. 8.05 *News*. 8.15 *News*. 8.25 *News*. 8.35 *News*. 8.45 *News*. 8.55 *News*. 9.05 *News*. 9.15 *News*. 9.25 *News*. 9.35 *News*. 9.45 *News*. 9.55 *News*. 10.05 *News*. 10.15 *News*. 10.25 *News*. 10.35 *News*. 10.45 *News*. 10.55 *News*. 11.05 *News*. 11.15 *News*. 11.25 *News*. 11.35 *News*. 11.45 *News*. 11.55 *News*. 12.05 *News*. 12.15 *News*. 12.25 *News*. 12.35 *News*. 12.45 *News*. 12.55 *News*. 1.05 *News*. 1.15 *News*. 1.25 *News*. 1.35 *News*. 1.45 *News*. 1.55 *News*. 2.05 *News*. 2.15 *News*. 2.25 *News*. 2.35 *News*. 2.45 *News*. 2.55 *News*. 3.05 *News*. 3.15 *News*. 3.25 *News*. 3.35 *News*. 3.45 *News*. 3.55 *News*. 4.05 *News*. 4.15 *News*. 4.25 *News*. 4.35 *News*. 4.45 *News*. 4.55 *News*. 5.05 *News*. 5.15 *News*. 5.25 *News*. 5.35 *News*. 5.45 *News*. 5.55 *News*. 6.05 *News*. 6.15 *News*. 6.25 *News*. 6.35 *News*. 6.45 *News*. 6.55 *News*. 7.05 *News*. 7.15 *News*. 7.25 *News*. 7.35 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US apology to France for aiding Barbie

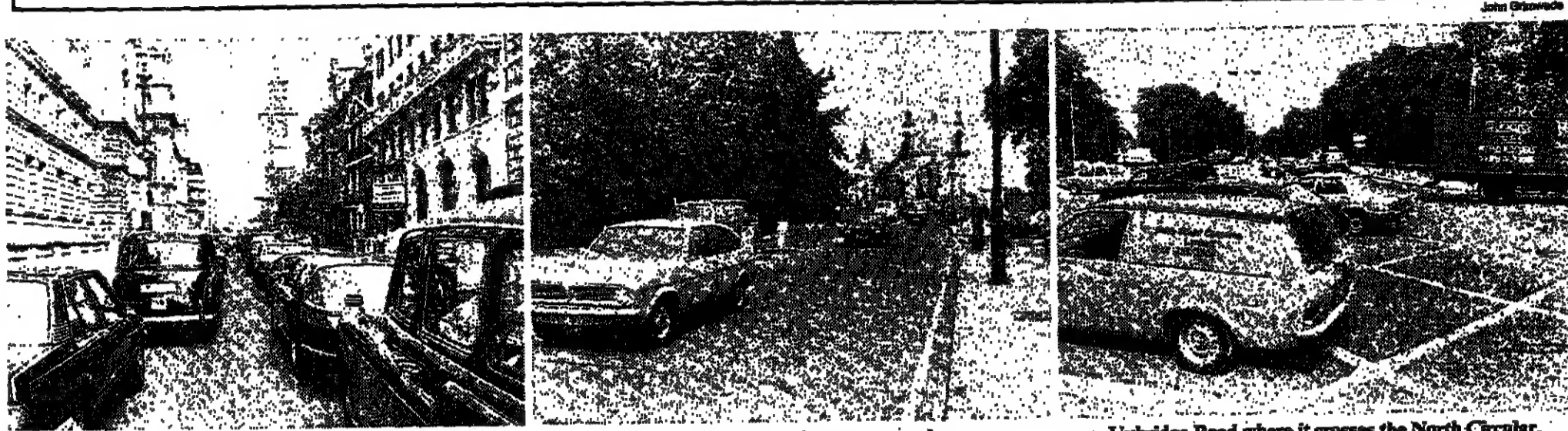
The recommendation to apologize to France met with stiff resistance from some State Department officials, which was responsible for a delay of several days in the report's publication.



"Congestion" near the old Uxbridge Road station

Mr Tony Lee, the RAC's director of public affairs, commented: "It is about time that thousands of motorists and drivers of freight transport were relieved of the deplorable difficulties they face." London's road network demanded a comprehensive reappraisal, he added. Just as it did in 1903.

The journey through Angel Lane, and the narrow thoroughfares with costers' barrows on both sides, showed the costermonger nuisance at its worst.



Uxbridge Road where it crosses the North Circular

DOWN

- 1 Produced by pussy-willows, naturally? (7).
- 2 Implying boldness with money (5).
- 3 Flowery aim of strip-tease (5,4).
- 4 This act said to get the bird (4).
- 5 Year when to move - location unspecified (8).

	Bank Buy	Bank Sell
Australia S	1.76	1.68
Austria Sch	29.35	27.90
Belgium Fr	83.25	79.25
Canada S	1.90	1.85
Denmark Kr	15.80	14.33
Finland Mk	8.88	8.49
France Fr	12.49	11.94
Germany DM	4.17	3.97
Greece Dr	147.4	135.00
Hongkong S	11.48	10.83
Ireland Pt	3.72	3.26
Italy Lira	2470.00	2350.00
Japan Yen	360.00	367.00
Netherlands Gld	360.00	367.00
Norman Fr	11.61	11.04
Portugal Esc	185.50	178.50
South Africa Rd	1.99	1.84
Spain Ptas	236.59	219.50
Sweden Kr	15.80	14.33
Switzerland Fr	3.35	3.18
USA \$	1.35	1.34
Yugoslavia Dnr	761.00	749.00

*For all small denominations (small notes only)
 *Differences apply to travelers' cheques and
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Oliver St John Gogarty, writer, was born in Dublin, 1878. Matthew Boulton, engineer, died in Birmingham, 1809. The building of the Berlin Wall began, 1961.

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